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EMPLOYING DECEPTION

"SOCIALIST" JACKASSES DECK THEMSELVES IN LION'S SKIN.

Nominate a William J. Carroll on Their State Ticket in Order That They May Reap the Benefit of the Agitation of William H. Carroll, State Organizer, S. L. P.

Lowell, Oct. 12.—The following newspaper clippings and editorial comments, I believe, go to prove that the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party, is attempting to make political capital out of the S. L. P. agitation carried on this summer. William H. Carroll has carried on considerable agitation which, together with his arrest in Lowell, has brought his name before the voters to a considerable degree. Read the following item from The Boston Herald, Sept. 29, as to the "Socialist" party nomination for Attorney General:

"There was a contest over the candidate for attorney-general. John W. Sherman of Boston and William J. Carroll of Lowell being proposed. The former is a member of the bar and the latter a clerk in a lumber yard. The clerk got more votes than the lawyer, but it was privately explained to the reporters that this was not because of Socialist prejudice against lawyers, but was due to the discovery that no person of Irish extraction had been nominated for any of the other places on the State ticket."

As soon as I read the above I concluded the bogus Socialists were attempting to exploit Carroll's arrest in Lowell, to draw votes to their party.

That same day Carroll came to Lawrence by way of Lowell. The first man he met in Lowell was Sproule, the bogus Socialist nominee for representative.

"I have been in Lowell five weeks," Carroll said, "and I never knew that you had a William Carroll as a member of your party."

Sproule explained who their Carroll was and, with a broad smile, said: "Lots of people will think it is you."

The following editorial appeared in the Courier Citizen of Lowell, a few days afterward:

"It is safe to say that when W. J. Carroll of Lowell gets elected attorney-general of the State of Massachusetts on the Socialist Labor ticket, he will see that street corner orators get their rights without police interruption. But it would seem that if Mr. Carroll is of the right size for attorney-general he should be engaged in the practice of his profession. Attorneys-general are supposed, we believe, to have some expert knowledge of the law. It is a pity to make a jest of such important nominations, even where the nominee stands no chance of election. It gives the party rather a set-back to indulge in nominations for office which are evidently ill-fitting and absurd."

Carroll wrote the editor of the Courier Citizen pointing out that the W. J. Carroll of Lowell and William H. Carroll were two different persons, that the "Socialist" party was out to mislead the people in the interest of capitalism and that the capitalist press assisted in the work; citing the record of their party in furnishing strike breakers, assisting the capitalist in procuring injunctions, and nominating a lieutenant of the militia on their ticket; and concluding that since the W. J. Carroll of Lowell was almost unknown in the "Socialist" party, and since John W. Sherman of Boston was a prominent member of the party, having been their nominee for Mayor of Boston, it was plain to see that the "Socialist" party was playing cheap politics.

Needless to say the letter was not published, but instead the following editorial comment appeared:

"W. H. Carroll, a Socialist Labor party agitator recently in this city, writes us in some haste to say that he is a very different person from 'W. J. Carroll of Lowell,' nominated for attorney-general on the Socialist ticket. There is at present a very wide divergence between Socialists and Socialist Laborers, judging by Mr. Carroll's letter in which he belabors the Socialists as 'misleading the masses' and committing other high crimes and misdemeanors. We are certainly sorry to have mixed those Carrolls up, if we did so in our comment. Just now to differentiate the candidates of these two parties is as difficult as to tell who is who politically in Greater New York. Fortunately it makes extremely little difference just now. Until the radicals can convert the average man to their way of thinking, Massachusetts may disregard Socialism. We firmly believe that the average man will never be converted."

Thus we can see how the capitalist press recognizes the "Socialist" party for its work and assists in helping them to confuse the minds of the working class. But nothing will save the bogus Socialists—who, like the jackasses in the fable of old, are disguising themselves in the lion's skin of the S. L. P.—from exposure.

XX. XX.

PROFIT SHARING.

The Steel Trust Gives a Practical Demonstration of Its Meaning.

The capitalist, in order to increase the profits that are wrung from labor, or to make the profits more secure, so that nothing shall interrupt their regular flow, will invent all kinds of devilish schemes. One of these is "profit sharing."

The capitalist knows, if he knows anything, that the worker generally takes no interest in the business of his employer. Why should he? Capitalist prosperity means hard work to the wage-worker. Capitalist adversity means the same thing. So, why should the worker take any interest in the business of his employer? And he doesn't.

The capitalist knows that, and nothing calls him more than to see how little the worker bothers his head about the capitalist's welfare. So the capitalist sets to work to create a scheme by which the worker will care for the welfare of the capitalist—something that will wipe out that which makes the worker instinctively feel that the capitalist is his exploiter.

"Profit sharing" is one of the schemes. The capitalist goes into "partnership" with his employees. He tells them they are "part owners" of the profits of the concern. He tells them: "If you want to make more than you do now, work harder. Waste no material. Don't stop to wash up before time. Work steadily and faithfully. The higher the profits, the more you will get. Every stockholder will get according to the amount of stock he holds, and the dividends will be according to the profits, the profit according to the way you will work."

Anything wrong in that? "It is the true solution of the labor question," say some. The labor leader, or, rather, labor fakir, gives his assent. (He gets his share whether it is from the dues of the workers or from the capitalist to keep the men in line.)

Not so the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. exposed this fraud on the workers at its very inception. "But, then," say the goody-goody, "the S. L. P. will never give credit to the capitalist, even when he does do something good."

The Socialist knows that the interests of capital and labor are not the same, but opposite. What is good for capital is not good for labor, and what is good for labor is not good for capital.

The knowledge of this fact is to the Socialist just what a compass is to the mariner. And whenever the capitalist and labor fakir conspire to draw the wool over the eyes of the worker, so that he can be more easily deceived, the Socialist Labor Party exposes the schemes.

So it was with the benevolent proposition of the Steel Trust, when it offered its wage slaves the opportunity to become stockholders, and 27,633 workers were taken in. The scheme worked both ways. There was no strike. How could they strike? They are part owners. And they toiled faithfully. The profits of the concern increased. Did they get their share of profits?

The following, taken from the N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 10, tells the tale. As the Tribune is an advocate of the capitalists, the following must be true:

"With the economies resulting from the concentration of manufacturing plants and the reduction of railway freight charges, it is believed the Steel Corporation will be able to extend largely its export trade."

"Under the Steel Corporation's profit sharing plan of Jan. 1, 1903, 27,633 employees subscribed for preferred stock, of whom 12,170 were in the class receiving \$800 or less a year in wages and 14,260 in the class receiving salaries of \$800 to \$2,500 a year. The profit sharing plan provides that if a subscribing employee 'will not sell or part with the stock, but will keep it, and in January of each year for five years, commencing with January, 1904, will exhibit the certificate to the treasurer of his company, together with a letter from a proper official to the effect that he has been continuously in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies, during the preceding year, and has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress, he will, during each of such five years, receive checks at the rate of \$5 a share per year; and if he shall remain continuously in the service of the corporation for five years, he will, at the end of the fifth year, receive a still further dividend. But the closing down of several of the Steel Corporation's plants would necessarily mean the throwing out of employment of many of these subscribers to the preferred stock, a condition apparently not covered by the terms of the profit sharing offer. The question whether or not subscribing employees who, because of the closing of the plants in which they have been working, may be unable to meet the profit sharing plan's requirement of continuous employment, are to be debarred from participating in the yearly bonus, is one which is interesting Wall Street."

"Interesting Wall Street" is good. Rather the dupes who were taken in by the Steel Trust are interested. Wall Street settled the question long ago. The

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WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK

Here Are Some Facts For You To Consider Before You Vote On Election Day

Once more the Tammany Democratic and the Fusion Republican parties are pleading with you to put them in possession of the city government. Ordinarily, the men in control of these organizations look down upon you as little better than cattle. Why is it then, that they now come before you begging for your votes? For the reason that without your support neither can hope to win. You, voters of the working class, are numerous enough to overwhelm both Fusion and Tammany at the polls. They know that without your votes they cannot win and both of them are trying to bamboozle you into believing that it is your welfare, and your welfare alone, that concerns them.

Importance of the Ballot.

No doubt every workingman votes as he thinks will best serve his interests, but are you sure that you clearly perceive just what is for your interest? Now then, before you decide to cast your ballot for either of these parties just ask yourselves what interest of yours will be served by so doing.

In the first place consider what it is you do when you vote: you by that act give your consent to the party you support, to use the public powers as they may see fit. These public powers have to do with the granting of franchises, taxation, the police power and other municipal functions. Behind the Tammany and the Fusion parties are rival business concerns seeking to capture the public powers to further their own ends.

The transportation interests, the dock-union interests, the building-trade interests, the street paving interests—and in fact every business interest that could in any way be benefited by having its own servants in public office. Whichever set wins it will have a great advantage over the set that loses, but what is that to you? While the winners will be able to push schemes for their own enrichment, and even sacrifice life to their greed, what is the advantage to you?

The Real Issue For You.

Of course both Fusion and Tammany tell you that it is your welfare alone that moves them. Fusion Republicanism "points with pride" to cleaner streets, more parks and play grounds, and similar things—all for the dear working people. Tammany retorts, that had it been continued in power more of these things would have been forthcoming, and it denounces Fusion for not having done more. Grant that all of these "improvements" have been made, of what benefit have they been to you? To a hungry man vainly seeking for work of what benefit are parks and play grounds, except as places in which to while away his idle time? What are parks and play grounds to the children of the working class who must toil their young lives away in the factory or shop?

The fact is that the great issue, the real issue to you is how to get something to eat, and to wear, and a place of shel-

ter. Under Fusion, as under Tammany, you have found these things just as hard to get. Many of you have been out of work, under both sets alike. Then, no doubt, your families lacked the bare necessities of life; did they feel any difference in the suffering they had to undergo, whether it was Fusion or Tammany that controlled the city? When you have gone on strike against the further reduction of your starvation wages, has not Fusion ordered out the police to club you into submission, just the same as Tammany did? If you will examine into the matter closely you will find that whether it is Fusion or whether it is Tammany your interests are not considered at all. To consider your interests would be detrimental to the interests of the capitalists whom these parties serve, and this brings us to a brief consideration of

The Capitalist System.

This city is the greatest manufacturing centre of the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. The factories, and the machinery of production of this great manufacturing city, are the private property of a very few of the population. The vast majority of us possess none of the things that are needed to work with and we must either starve or sell the only thing we have, our labor power—the power to work—to the capitalists who own the machinery of production.

When the capitalist "gives" you a job, he does so only because you will produce more than he pays you for. Were it not so he would have no use for you. You produce all the wealth. Out of what you produce, the capitalist takes a part, less than one-quarter, and hands that to you as payment for your labor power. This is your wages. The capitalist gives you just wages enough to keep you in condition to work, and the rest of the wealth you have created, the capitalist keeps, as his "share," or as it is called, profits.

The capitalist is ever on the outlook to grab more and more of the wealth you produce. He welcomes the machine that displaces some of you, as it allows him to "make" greater profits by compelling the rest of you to take lower wages and at the same time do more work.

What Tammany and Fusion Represent.

Tammany and Fusion both represent the business interests—the labor fleecing interests of the city. The fundamental principle of both is that labor is here to be fleeced, must be fleeced. Imagine then the fleecers of labor doing anything that would benefit labor. Don't you see that they would be flying in the face of their own interests?

To knock out the sweating system and tenement house factories; to enforce laws pertaining to hours of labor and employment of children; to make the tenements habitable; all of these things would reduce profits and profits are the breath of life in the nostrils of the capitalist class. The success of Tammany the same as the success of Fusion means

for you lower wages, longer hours, out of work and the policemen's club when you show your discontent.

"Surely no intelligent workingman will contend that he can gain anything by supporting the powers that fleece him! Indeed, many have ceased to lick the hand that smites them, and instead of bending low for the capitalists to mount into public office over their backs, they stand up like men, and cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor Party—the party of the working class."

Beware of Fake Socialists.

The capitalists have noticed this action of the intelligent workingmen, and they think by a little cunning to upset it. They have organized a fake Socialist party, called in this State the Social Democratic party, whose emblem is a hand holding a torch, which gives the same kind of a light as the will-o'-the-wisp, which lures the traveler away from the solid path to sink to death in the quagmire. As the tree is known by its fruit, so are the actions of a political party an indication of what it stands for. So anxious and hopeful are the capitalists that the Social Democratic party will keep workingmen away from the Socialist Labor Party, that they have really overreached themselves. Pretending to be against the Republican and Democratic parties the Social Democratic party has in various places accepted the endorsement of both, and has not only taken, but has begged for political jobs from the Democratic and Republican parties of capitalism. While denouncing the court injunctions and militia riots perpetrated upon workingmen, the Social Democratic party is itself guilty of such acts of treason to the working class from the voting of a \$15,000 armory appropriation by Social Democratic Alderman James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., to the very latest attestation of its kinship with the other parties, the unrestrained action of some of its members in this city in getting out an injunction for bosses and against workers.

Vote For Your Own Interests.

Workingmen, cease to fight for any political party which does not represent your interests and your interests only. Those who live by fleecing you cannot favor a programme that will abolish such fleecing. The Socialist Labor Party holds that the working class must achieve its own emancipation by overthrowing the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party does not seek, nor would it accept the endorsement of any other party, and it refuses to allow itself to be drawn aside from its unswerving fidelity to the Cause of Labor. It comes before you at this time to ask but one favor, and that is that you think seriously over the situation that confronts you, knowing full well that when you understand the source of the misery that afflicts you you will quickly rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party to overthrow the vicious system of capitalism. The power is in your own hands. Learn to wield it intelligently.

WHY NOMINATE WORKMEN.

For Political Offices Requiring Lawyers—A Candidate's Answer.

Since the nomination of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been bestowed on me by the Socialist Labor Party, a great many people have inquired of me why the S. L. P. nominated an electro-plater (which I am) for Attorney General in place of nominating a lawyer, which, logically, all think should fill that office under any system. In order to save time and reach more ears, I write this article in explanation.

You know under capitalism, as it exists to-day, the office of Attorney General must of necessity be filled by one who thoroughly understands the requirements of capitalism; that is, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Law to-day is always framed especially for the perpetuation of the capitalist system and in the interests of its ruling members, the capitalists. Law requires, the longer capitalism exists, more changes and complications to conform to new conditions as they present themselves. Like an old garment, which needs many new patches to keep it from falling to pieces, many of these changes require that old and new theories work together. Consequently, he who acts as Attorney General is supposed to, must be well versed in old and new laws, so as to act with capitalistic equality to both sides when capitalism wars with capitalism; and also to act against all opponents who are not of the controlling class, compelling them to understand that the laws of to-day must of necessity favor the ruling capitalists if the ruling capitalists are to exist as such; excepting in some cases, where the working class is granted some concession which would be of no consequential detriment to capitalism, thus pacifying the toiler and enabling him to bear his misery a while longer in silence.

As one instance of capitalist interest, take a strike. Let the striking workers picket a factory to keep men from filling their places—a self-protective measure. How soon is an injunction served on them to keep them from picketing the work? And why? Because it injures the firm. Now let the firm picket its works with militia or deputy sheriffs. Can you recall the judge who ever served an injunction compelling them to desist because of the injury to the workingmen?

It was the votes of the workers who placed those officials where they are. What is the reason of this? Why, the capitalist is the ruling class and it must be protected, because it is in a position to claim it. If you workers were in control of the government it would be you who would get the legal protection. This is what Socialism is for.

This explanation, together with what is known of capitalist courts, should be sufficient to enable all who comprehend capitalism to know that the Attorney General's office is filled by lawyers to-day because the lawyer is educated to act the sophist and recognize only capitalist rulings and authority. But in a Socialist society lawyers, especially those educated to-day, would be useless, as their education would be in conflict with Socialist practice, just the same as would a feudal law barrister be useless in capitalist society because of its different interests.

Before explaining still further, let me ask a few questions. Did the colonists of 1776 accept or follow the English law of King George when they revolted? If they had, they would have remained British subjects to this day. Did the Cubans acknowledge and obey the Spanish laws when they rebelled? Did the Irish adopt or utilize British desires when they refused English sovereignty? Decidedly, no!

Consequently, we will make a new code of laws to rule by, and a new sort of lawyer as well to administer it. The present day lawyer is so steeped in capitalistic law books and isms that to wean him from them is proverbially as difficult as to learn old dogs new tricks, for such a lawyer would be continually giving briefs that were more or less capitalistic—maybe with a smattering of Socialist logic, but in favor of their ideal ruling class.

So, from this, you see that a man whom no capitalistic laws have yet impregnated as being right laws will be required to fill all offices under Socialism. For this a common Socialist is more fitted than an educated capitalist lawyer.

Revolution, you know, implies a complete change. Sometimes the opposite of present usages are brought in vogue. The Socialist Labor Party believes in obeying the law as it is written to-day, but only until such time as the majority gives them the right to change it to conform to the system of Socialism.

The workingmen must first understand scientific Socialism in a revolutionary sense before inaugurating it, and not as the "Socialist," or Social Democratic, party claims, that all you need is to get votes and into power, even by accepting endorsements from capitalist parties, such as the Republicans and Democrats are.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THE MILL STRIKE

MEN OUT REPUDIATE LABOR FAKIR, JOHN M. FINLEY.

They Vote Down His Propositions and Compel Him To Resign the Presidency of the International Union—Employer's Bluff Fails to Weaken Strikers.

(Special Correspondence, Daily and Weekly People.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—The Minneapolis mill employees are putting up a battle royal just now. As the strike, from the first, was a most just one, so it also appears to be a plucky one.

The situation throughout has been very much as it always is at such times. Some men, of course, deficient of backbone, have run back either to get their positions again or through special inducements offered by the firms; but the number is very small. A number of professional strike breakers and "respectable young men" of the middle class have been taken into the mills in closed carriages. There they have had to eat, drink and sleep.

A terrible bluster and show of running the mills at full blast has been put forth to weaken the ranks of the strikers; but to no avail. The firms have already spent thousands of dollars to break this strike but so far it has refused to be broken.

To show the hypocrisy of capital, this may serve as an illustration. The firms stated, when the strike started that their business would go to ruin if the loaders were to receive \$2 for eight hours. Then they recruited university students and made a boast of paying them \$2.25 for six hours' work. They have already spent a good deal more to break this strike than it would have taken to pay the demands of the 400 to 500 loaders for the next ten years.

It is not an immediate question of dollars and cents that is behind this strike as far as the firms are concerned. It is the unity of the men and their moral backbone that they want to break. They want their reduced to the condition of submissive slaves and then it will not take a year to make up this loss. As the anthracite coal barons have made up the deficit of the strike and an extra million more than the profit of the previous year during only six months' operation, so would the mill owners here do if only the men would be tricked back.

During the last few days the daily papers have been full of accounts of the great speed at which the mills are running, the many men that were coming in, the many men that were going back, and most of all, how anxious the mill owners are that some of their good men who had been forced out by others should get their places back before they were all taken; and, moreover how the ranks of the strikers are weakening and that they would probably vote to go back in a body before many a day.

The ground being thus prepared, Friday afternoon, at the usual meeting of the strikers, J. M. Finley came up with a proposition to go back. Never in all the history of warfare was a general found in allegiance with the enemy, more flatly turned down. He was hissed and hooted, and the words "Scab speech" were heard and "No, no, no!" shouted in answer to his propositions could be heard ringing in the hall.

A secret ballot was then taken on the proposition to go back and it was unanimously in favor of "strike to the bitter end." The strikers then, on some one's proposition, filed from the hall, formed outside on Washington avenue, and marched to the mills and passed them, over 1,000 strong. It was an inspiring sight, these men without a "general," orderly and enthusiastic.

While the vote was going on in the hall the evening papers came from the press with glowing headlines that the strike was in all probability being declared off. As the procession passed the mills the crews at work all came to the windows, no doubt by order, so as to make the bluff stick that they have all kinds of men. It was, however, an agreeable surprise to men familiar with the faces of the old mill employees to see no one that they knew but instead only a congregation of young fellows, no doubt of the class that has forever been told by the servants of capitalism that they have all kinds of chances to rise in the world if they only seize the opportunities that present themselves.

After having left the meeting, John Finley at once resigned from the strike committee and temporarily from the presidency of the International Union until the board met last night and accepted his formal resignation. Militant.

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Canadian Royal Commission's Labor Report

The report of the Royal Commission, which was instructed to enquire into the disputes between the coal and metalliferous mine owners and their employees, and also between the transportation companies and their employees, in the Province of British Columbia, was laid upon the table of the Dominion Parliament, on the 21st of August just past. As a contribution towards the shedding of additional light on the great question of Capital and Labor it is worthy of some consideration.

The members composing the commission were selected with a view to representing both the civil and religious elements of the Dominion, one being the Hon. Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia, and the other the Rev. Elliot Rowe, of the City of Vancouver, both men of acknowledged eminence from the standpoint of capitalist opinion.

Royal and other commissions are now considered necessary institutions in capitalist countries, and they certainly do serve a useful purpose in modern society under capitalist rule. This particular commission with which it is the purpose of this present article to deal, will serve, under the searchlight of Socialist criticism, to reveal in bold relief some of the noted features of capitalism and trades unionism as they appear in modern forms.

Our meaning will become more plain as the narrative proceeds; but before entering upon our task, we may remark that broadly speaking the purpose of such commissions are primarily to furnish means of sidetracking the labor movement; and, under cover of legal investigation to obtain information which will enable capitalist authorities to safeguard themselves and their class from any serious injury by the working class when led under the direction of trades union leaders.

The report of the commission, which consists of seventy-seven pages of closely printed matter, is a summary of 2,000 pages of evidence and observation. Running through the whole report is found a vein of pure Canadian patriotism which betrays a strong aversion to the internationality of labor organizations. The reader can readily gather that this is to become a potent cry in Canadian political life in the near future. Loyalty has even been a profitable cry to capitalist parties and its virtue in this regard is not yet dead.

The chief outstanding feature however in this, as in all other reports of a like nature, is the exposure of the rottenness of capitalism on the one hand and union labor organizations on the other. No impartial reader who has studied the labor problem can come to any other conclusion than the impossibility of satisfactorily amending existing conditions while those elements retain power.

The evidence adduced in the report regarding the nature of the organization of "The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees" and the oath administered to its members is fully set forth in the report. As the oath lays special emphasis on the duty of secrecy in the conduct of its members, it is of interest to note the fact that instead of such a method being a source of strength to the organization it proved the contrary. For it was here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, against whom the strike was carried on, got in their fine work, and brought utter disaster to the efforts of the men.

But first a word regarding secret or-

ganizations and binding oaths in unions of the working class.

The following occurs in the oath of the U. B. R. E. "I do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm)—that I will never reveal any of the secrets of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees." This savor, on the face of it, of lack of manhood and of duplicity. Can the workers hope to attain their ends by a secret coup d'état, while the capitalist retains the reins of power? There is not much danger of such an event taking place.

Again, as has been demonstrated in this struggle, when secrecy is an element upon which the workers rely, and it being of value to the capitalist to purchase and of value to the corrupt labor leader to sell, means will always be found to accomplish the purchase and sale.

In the present case an individual of the name of P—, as reported, was chosen by Estes, the chief of the order of the U. B. R. E. as organizer for Canada. He is mentioned as being a weak man, of doubtful record, in financial difficulties, and apparently in poor health. The detective of the Central Pacific Railway also had secured facts of a damaging character elsewhere regarding his conduct.

This was the oath-bound champion of the workers who was to lead the ranks of labor to victory against the C. P. R., and the following short sentence summarizes the conclusion of the struggle: "Under the influence of fear and the stress of having to provide for his family, he yielded to the pressure applied by the detective and entered into a contract with the C. P. R. to faithfully act as a member of their search service department."

This contract was duly signed and delivered at Nelson at the beginning of the year. For this wretched man who shortly afterwards died in the Winnipeg hospital, one can scarcely have feelings other than pity and contempt, but for the conduct of the C. P. R. in the matter words fail to express the baseness of the act. It so completely illustrates the soulless, mean and heartless manner in which such corporations secure the means of defeating the efforts of the workers; to secure even a moral of justice at their hands.

How long will the workers dwell in their false paradise, trusting to their pure and simple methods of secret oaths, boycotts and fruitless strikes? The whole structure of organization from its foundation is built on false premises and the results must naturally terminate in disaster.

The extent of this system of espionage is scarcely credible, so far reaching and perfect is it becoming; but it is an absolute necessity to capitalism at the present time.

It need scarcely be added that every communication of value to the company which came into the hands of the Canadian organizer was promptly turned over to the company for perusal, and with the assistance of P— several others associated with the secret service of the company were duly enrolled as members of the U. B. R. E., and they in turn became actually engaged in the work of organizing those desiring to war with the company. So that the whole organization became honey-combed with secret agents of the company, and utter defeat resulted to the whole movement.

The letters of Estes to P— are to say the least, exceedingly amusing; there he lays down the methods to be pursued during the course of the organization of the workers on the road. His campaign, which was to start in the west, was to be one ever increasing triumphal march until he entered the main offices in Montreal; with the imperative demand of the whole employees of the

road in his hand, which would accept nothing less than complete surrender of the company to the demands of the U. B. R. E.

All this was to be duly recorded in the journal of the Railway Employees, but it never passed the stage of a mental figment. When truth and honesty are sacrificed for the purpose of attaining an end, disaster will overtake the effort. Traitors and spies were abundant in the ranks of the U. B. R. E. as well as in the service of the company. Do the workers ever expect through such means to acquire their rights?

Another feature of the report shows the weakness in the ranks of the workers through the lack of solidarity. While the struggle was going on appeals were made to the different organizations of railway employees, such as the Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen, Conductors, Telegraphers and Maintenance-of-Way men, but no support was extended. This in itself demonstrates the futility of all efforts on the part of the workers under pure and simple leadership, lack of solidarity and class-consciousness underlies all their failures. It is stated that not only was there no support given, but open disapproval was expressed.

When confronted by an enemy it is seldom we find this spirit in the ranks of capital, and until those who lead the ranks of labor find common ground upon which to meet and defend the rights of the workers the struggle is useless.

The miners strike at Ladysmith and Union was largely of a sympathetic nature, and according to Carroll D. Wright and John Mitchell, such efforts can only result in failure. But leaving all such considerations aside, there is in the report a great deal of useful information regarding the "Western Federation of Miners," and their methods. As is pretty generally known the W. F. M., as also in some degree, the U. B. R. E., are of a quasi-Socialistic composition, and extracts from the "Miners' Magazine," are quoted at considerable length for the purpose of setting forth the dangerous nature of such organizations.

The formidable numbers composing these organizations, and the danger confronting the civil authorities both in the United States and Canada is pictured in alarming colors. The bold utterances of the "Magazine" on confiscation, organized political action, supreme power of the worker at the ballot boxes, etc., etc., considerably alarmed the minds of the members of the commission.

We cannot, however, refrain from just here quoting the wisdom of the editor of "The Toronto Globe" in calming their perturbed minds on this point, as it so truly and aptly performs the task.

After citing the cause of their alarm in view of the numbers of those organizations, and their outspoken boldness, the editor of the Globe counsels the commissioners to set aside their fears, as they were in reality groundless, and a misconception of the attitude of those organizations towards the utterances they make, or the resolutions they adopt. In speaking of such matters in their conventions, the editor states there is generally a member with a fad. He has a "bee in his bonnet," whose buzzing disturbs the whole meeting, and is so persistent that the only manner in which the trouble can be abated is to afford the member an opportunity to declare his purpose in the form of a resolution; which is generally set forth in its fullest aspect with set teeth and awful determination of countenance, boding doom and destruction to the enemy. Conventions generally of the workers accept the situation, and vote complacently to have his resolution duly entered on the minutes and adopted, and then proceed to business, securing harmony and the good will of the so-called revolutionary

political party of the middle class, which is not opposed to the system of labor exploitation, but opposed to the result of it; not as it effects the wage-worker but as it effects the little labor skinner.

It is a question of a job or no bread. The Republican party now boldly steps forward and declares to workmen that, in order to live they must have work and that he who gives them work is their benefactor, and consequently it is to their interest to vote for the interest of the boss.

"This is cold capitalist logic from which under the present system there is no escape and the Republican party makes no attempt to offer any. It pronounces present conditions the best obtainable and it admonishes the workingmen to vote for a continuation of the same, to keep 'hands off.'"

"But what then becomes of 'independence, liberty and all the cherished ideals of the American freeman?' They are all irony and mockery against which every man conscious of his own interest must rebel."

"The Democratic party of Ohio denounces trusts and corporations. It graphically describes their greed and denounces them as the destroyers of all American liberty, and yet it upholds the same theory, that the interests of employer and employee are identical."

"If that be true then the Democratic party defeats itself, for it is obvious that the majority of workmen employed today receive their pay not from small capitalists, but from corporations and trusts. If then the working class were to take the Democratic party by its word and vote according to the identity of interest theory the Republican party may be declared as elected without waiting to count the votes."

"This inconsistency arises from the fact that the Democratic party is the po-

member.

Then is added the fact that such proceedings have taken place and such resolutions have been adopted in conventions of working men for many years, and "the sense of ownership is not in the least degree weakened in the readers or writers of such resolutions, or magazine articles. The right of property is based on a fundamental humor instinct, that can withstand the most persuasive logic, and the most savage declamation."

From the view of experience and historical facts the opinion of this editor has been verified with only the notable exception of those who adhere to the principles and procedure of the Socialist Labor Party. Individually, or in convention, the Socialist of this brand is a standing challenge to the observation that all organized workers come under the sway of this inconsistent folly, as asserted by this editor of The Globe. For this very reason the members of the S. L. P. have within their heads the faith that triumphs, and the hope that cheers, and deep in their minds is the undying conviction that when the day of the freak, the crook and the capitalist is fulfilled, the principles that guides the S. L. P. men will remain to lead the toilers to victory.

The right of property will remain, but the laws that govern its possession are humanely administered, and like all mundane matters are subject to change and will change to more equitable and rightful ownership than the Mammon rule of capitalism dictates. The blessings of civilization will then be realized instead of the blank prospect of hapless servitude which the rule of capitalism has alone to offer the working class.

The sixth and final chapter of the report, which contains the "General Conclusions" of the Commissioners, is the most important portion of the whole deliverance; as it contains the essence of their judgment regarding labor and its organizations, as well as the attitude of the law toward such.

At the outset of this chapter the usual capitalist homily is repeated, which reduced to concrete form, means that if the organized working class and their friends, the capitalist employers, would mutually partake of an admixture compound of the necessary and approved proportions of conciliation, moderation, and arbitration, the malady, afflicting the economic body would speedily disappear.

This, as all students of economic matters know is an old song, but very soothing and none the worse for being sung over once again. But since there is in the economic field a large element of practically unorganized labor forces, who are Ishmaelites in nature and subject only to the dictation of an empty stomach, this prescription is of questionable potency, and so there has to be added for those thus situated another nostrum, highly flavored with freedom and justice, thusly, "It is one of the fundamental rights of a free people, that every man shall choose for himself whether he shall belong or not to a union.—It is also clearly one of the fundamental rights of every employer, that he may employ any man he chooses subject, of course, to any laws that may be regulating the particular business."

Thus, on the one hand a conciliatory policy is advanced for organized labor; while, on the other, the fundamentals underlying the government of a free people are placed on the side of unorganized or free labor. The commissioners thus smile on every side, and advance words of comfort and cheer.

But there is one unpardonable offense of which workers may be guilty and this the commissioners take care to particularly emphasize. It is set forth in the following approved capitalist phraseol-

ogy, "It is by showing employers, by experience, that it is to their advantage to deal with unions as such, and that unions will regard the interests of employers, as well as their own, remembering that the financial burdens and risks of the business fall upon the employers." And here, it may be remarked, lies the essential difference between the old style trade unionist and the revolutionary Socialist; the former realizes that he has a common interest with the employer in the successful conduct of business; the latter postulates an irreconcilable hostility and is ever compassing the embarrassment or ruin of the employer, all the while ignoring the fact that capital and labor are two blades of the shears; which to work well must be joined together by the bolt of mutual confidence, but if wrangled apart are both helpless and useless.

The doctrine then of revolutionary Socialism is the disturbing element which continually renders the bolt of mutual confidence defective, and this the working class must ever shun if the tool is to work smoothly and effectively for producing capitalist profit."

The illustration here drawn by the learned commissioners, is, in a manner, suitable to existing conditions, but the allusion to the bolt is specially apt. It is right here with the tool, as with the economic system, that difficulty arises. This bolt continually becomes defective, and so both blades of the shears either grind each other or become so loose as to be unworkable, and so most important shears now manufactured have a controlling bar and screw attached, which maintains perfect control of the bolt; so that it is immovable or can be set just to suit the operator of the shears. This is the attachment which capitalism desires to place on the economic system, and the probability is that both the (legal) bar and the screw will be in evidence.

To the Socialist mind, however, a far different picture is conjured up; which more resembles the shears all of a piece and requiring no bolt; that cuts the fleece which yields warmth and comfort to the children of men. For labor produces the tool that produces; and there should be no bolt of confidence required while kindly nature supplies the rest.

There are several other suggestions made in the conclusions, and chief among them might be mentioned the incorporation of unions under the law, a matter which shall, in the near future be accomplished, and so the bolt of confidence can be controlled.

Foreign organizations and their officials are looked upon as institutions which should come under the ban of the law, and their officers, if found interfering with Canadian industries should be tried and if found guilty imprisoned.

But the last and final conclusion of all is the most important, and from the standpoint of the commissioners perfectly honest. It sounds like a death bed confession, which in a measure it most resembles: "At the same time we feel quite free to admit that while much can be accomplished by wise legislation, the labor problem, so-called, is incapable of final solution, and that it will be with us as long as human nature remains what it is, and present civilization endures."

Socialism alone emphatically denies this fatalistic doctrine; and raises the torch of hope to cheer the weary toiler. Must nature collapse when ceases capitalism's baneful rule? Ah, weary toilers believe it not! When such utterances as these are given by the advocates of a fast dying system, be of good cheer, for the day of your emancipation is at hand.

Workers, unite under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

London, Ont.

D. Ross.

POLITICS AND CLASSES

(Continued from page 1.)

"But by far the vast majority of the people comprise the working class. Stripped of every opportunity and means to employ himself, the wage-worker becomes an article of sale on the 'Labor Market.' He sells himself by selling his labor-power to those who own the means of production and distribution. As the price of every other merchandise is regulated by supply and demand, so also is the price of labor-power the only thing the wage-worker has to sell."

"Labor saving machinery increases the supply of labor by making workmen superfluous. It enables the capitalist to employ women and children who can be had at a lower price. A reserve army of unemployed creates a fierce competition for jobs and the result is that the price of labor-power, the laborers wage, is not determined by the amount of wealth he creates for the capitalist who hires him but by the amount the laborer needs to live."

"It need not be emphasized that all the working class can get under the present system is a bare living. Hence all that we produce over and above our bare living goes to the employing class large or small in the form of profits, dividends, interest and whatever other name they might give to their stealings to make it appear respectable."

"Identity of interests between employers and employees is consequently an impossibility. They are engaged in a relentless struggle for the possession of the

wealth created by the working class, which rightly belongs to them, but is appropriated and claimed by the capitalist class because they own the implements of production."

"The working class is in no wise interested in the struggle between the large and the small exploiters because both uphold this system of legalized plunder, both are striving to perpetuate it in their own respective ways. Both are on our backs struggling as to who shall remain master of the field."

"Having thus briefly outlined existing conditions and the various class interests dominating modern society, it should be easy to comprehend that political parties are the crystallized expressions of material class interests."

"The Republican party invariably 'points with pride to the past achievements' of its activity. It claims the credit, and that with an element of justice, of having nurtured the American 'infant industries' until they have become giants of their kind capable of bidding defiance to the competition of the world."

"It has fostered and politically aided the development of American industry, and at the present time is unquestionably the political representative of trusts and monopolies. And as such it is the party of the capitalist class. In order to make a small portion of the people millionaires it has made wage slaves of those whose labor created the wealth which the former possess. Abundance and luxury on one hand, poverty on the other."

"The working class is economically dependent upon the few for an existence;

it is a question of a job or no bread. The Republican party now boldly steps forward and declares to workmen that, in order to live they must have work and that he who gives them work is their benefactor, and consequently it is to their interest to vote for the interest of the boss."

"This is cold capitalist logic from which under the present system there is no escape and the Republican party makes no attempt to offer any. It pronounces present conditions the best obtainable and it admonishes the workingmen to vote for a continuation of the same, to keep 'hands off.'"

"But what then becomes of 'independence, liberty and all the cherished ideals of the American freeman?' They are all irony and mockery against which every man conscious of his own interest must rebel."

"The Democratic party of Ohio denounces trusts and corporations. It graphically describes their greed and denounces them as the destroyers of all American liberty, and yet it upholds the same theory, that the interests of employer and employee are identical."

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"This inconsistency arises from the fact that the Democratic party is the po-

litical party of the middle class, which is not opposed to the system of labor exploitation, but opposed to the result of it; not as it effects the wage-worker but as it effects the little labor skinner."

"They are agreed with the big capitalist that it is just and right to rob the working class out of the greater portion of its product, but they want a more equitable division of the plunder."

"Notice how their campaign issues this fall are going to help the workingman, 'Equalization of taxation.' 'Place the burden of taxation upon corporations and not upon the owners of little property who are least able to bear it.'"

"Fact of the matter is that taxation affects the working class about as much as water does a duck's back. With rare exceptions the working class owns no taxable property. Wages is our only income. Is the amount of our wages determined by the amount of taxes the boss pays? Certainly not; if work is scarce then the competition for jobs will cause workmen to offer their services at a lower price, and the capitalist will take advantage of that opportunity and hire his 'hands' at the lowest possible wage, no matter how much taxes he pays."

"Every man who pays rent pays the taxes on that property. Let us see. In every town or city in Ohio house rent has gone up to an alarming extent. Is it because taxes have gone up, or is it because of the fact that during these days of prosperity people have flocked to the industrial centers and thereby created a great demand for housing? The question answers itself."

"House rent is not regulated by the amount of taxes paid by the landlord but

by supply and demand. If the demand exceeds the supply the landlords are 'in clover' and would take the shirt off your back even though the government paid them a premium instead of levying taxes upon them. The same applies to all other necessities of life that the worker buys; which are at the present time enormously high and the only thing that will bring them down is a 'glut in the market.' And when that time comes factories and workshops slacken down and then the price of labor power will tumble as fast, if not faster, than the price of the necessities of life."

"No, the workingman is not a taxpayer; he is a wage-slave and he who can get more than his 'keep' is indeed lucky."

"Space forbids to enter into detailed discussion of the other Democratic campaign issues, but it may be mentioned that the working class could not afford to travel even though railway rates were reduced to one cent per mile instead of two, as Tom Johnson promises to do."

"Home Rule' for the cities of the State sounds nice but we had that in 1890 and yet the Democratic mayor of Cleveland, O., of that time sent to the Governor of the State for the militia to help Henry Everett win the street railway strike."

"The campaign issues of the Republican party may be bold and brutal, but those of the Democratic party are more detestable because the brutality is carefully hidden behind words and demagoguery."

"Having thus seen that the workingman's interests are not represented in either of these two parties, it becomes evident that he needs a party to represent his class interests in politics. Hav-

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ing also seen that because of the antagonistic class interests in society it is impossible for any one party to represent the interests of all the people; the party of the workingman must be a party that will represent the interest of no other class except the working class. Such a party we have in the Socialist Labor Party which has been organized and is controlled by wage-workers who have given careful thought and study to social and economic questions.

"We of the Socialist Labor Party maintain that to the producer belongs the product of his labor. But when the means of production are owned by a small class of nonproducers the worker is robbed of the greater portion of the wealth that he produces."

"We maintain that conditions as they exist to-day are becoming unbearable for the working class."

"There is but one logical method to improve these conditions. Human intelligence and genius has improved and developed the instruments of labor to such an extent that with their aid all the necessities and comforts of life can be produced in abundance for all with comparative ease and shortness of time. But under the present system of private ownership an obvious blessing to humanity is turned into a curse."

"In order that the whole of society may enjoy the benefits of progress and civilization, private ownership must be abolished and social ownership instituted in its stead. The working class is the only class to whose interest it is to bring about this change."

"Therefore we say to you workmen of Ohio, if you wish to vote right, if you wish to vote for yourselves and your families, you must vote for your class and the party of your class is the Socialist Labor Party."

"But take heed lest you may be misled at the very moment you decide to vote for the abolition of capitalism. It is not mere words and phrases that make for principles; but deeds and acts based upon an uncompromising struggle can battle with success. Not the mere adoption of the name of socialism makes a party the just claimant to that title. Scan your ballot carefully and place your political seal at the head of the Socialist Labor Party."

STATE TICKET.

Governor,
JOHN D. GOERKE,
Lieutenant-Governor,
DAVID F. CRONIN,
Auditor of State.

WM. GARRITY,
Treasurer of State,
JOHN H. T. JUERGENSEN,
Attorney General,
OTTO STEINHOFF,
Judge of Supreme Court,
FRANCIS HENRY,
Member Board of Public Works,
ISRAEL HAUSER,
Commissioner of Public Schools,
FRANK F. YOUNG.

COUNTY TICKET.

County Recorder,
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN,
County Treasurer,
JOHN HEIDENREICH,
County Commissioner,
FRED BROWN,
Common Pleas Judge,
HARRY BRADBURY,
State Senators,
PAUL DINGER,
JOHN KIRCHER,
JAMES MATTHEWS,
RICHARD KOEPEL,
State Representatives,
JOE REIMAN,
ED. HAUSER,
G. GEHRMANN,
W. A. ZILLMER,
JOHN HANZLEY,
ROBERT ZILLMER,
CHAS. FRANK,
HERMANN STIEG,
HERMAN SHERBARTH,
JAMES RUGG.

Schenectady, N. Y., Ticket.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At the various conventions of the Socialist Labor Party the following nominations were made: For Justices of the Supreme Court, John E. Wallace, of Schenectady, and Arthur Playford, of Amsterdam; member of Assembly, Charles B. Graft; County Clerk, James T. Noonan; County Treasurer, Charles Houck; Coroner, Christian Sidmyre; Mayor, John J. Hanlon; City Treasurer, August Michels; Comptroller, Julius Timmony; City Judge, Everett L. Lake; Police Justice, Max Stern; Assessor, Oscar Heider; Alderman, First Ward, Henry Kruse and Joseph S. Weinberg; Third Ward, Matthew Molloy; Fourth Ward, Peter Anderson; Sixth Ward, Patrick Coyne; Seventh Ward, Anthony Wagner; Eighth Ward, Henry Eisenach; Ninth Ward, Edward Schreck; and Tenth Ward, Chas. Gebner.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 601 East Eighty-second street.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty.

Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

The absorption by the large landlords of the small holdings in land frequently proceeds in "alarming manner." For instance, in the judicial district of Aidenz, community of St. Ilgen, an Alpine hill of over 5,000 yokes, with pasture ground for 300 heads of cattle, and a contiguous peasant estate of 700 yokes, was all converted into a hunting ground. The same thing happened with Hoellalp, located in the community of Beewiesen, which had pasture land for 200 heads of cattle. In the same judicial district of Aidenz, 47 other pieces of land, holding 840 heads of cattle, were gradually absorbed and turned into hunting grounds. Similar doings are reported from all parts of the Alps. In Steiermark, a number of peasants find it more profitable to sell the hay to the lordly hunters as feed for the game in winter, than give it to their own cattle. In the neighborhood of Miezschuch, some peasants no longer keep cattle, but sell all the feed for the support of the game.

In the judicial district of Schwarz, 7, and in the judicial district of Zell, 16 Alpine hills, formerly used for pasture, were "cashiered" by the new landlords and converted into hunting grounds. The whole region of the Karwendel mountain has been closed to cattle. It is generally the high nobility of Austria and Germany, together with rich bourgeois upstarts, who bought up Alpine stretches of land of 70,000 yokes, and more at a clip and had them arranged for hunting parks. Whole villages, hundreds upon hundreds of holdings are thus wiped out of existence; the inhabitants are crowded off; and in the place of human beings, together with cattle meet for their sustenance, roes, deer and chamois put in their appearance. Oddest of all, more than one of the men, who thus lay whole provinces waste, is seen rising in the parliaments and declaiming on the "distress of landed property," and abuses his power to secure the protection of Government in the shape of duties on corn, wood and meat, and premiums on brandy and sugar,—all at the expense of the propertyless masses.

According to the census of the eighties, there were 8,547,285 farms in France; 2,993,450 farm owners had an average annual income of 300 francs, the aggregate income of these being 22.5 per cent. of the total income from farms; 1,006,850 farm owners had an average annual income of 1,730 francs, the aggregate income of these being 47 per cent. of the total income from farms; 65,525 large landlords, owning 109,285 farms, drew 25.4 per cent. of the total agricultural revenues.—their possessions embraced more than one-half of the agricultural lands of France.

Large agricultural property is becoming the standard in all countries of civilization, and, in virtue of its political influence, it sways legislation without regard to the welfare of the commonwealth. Nevertheless, the tenure of agricultural land and its cultivation is of high importance to social development. Upon land and its productivity depends first of all the population and its subsistence. Land can not be multiplied at will, hence the question is of all the greater magnitude to everyone how the land is cultivated and exploited. Germany, whose population increases yearly by from 5,000,000 heads, needs a large supply of breadstuffs and meat, if the prices of the principal necessities of life shall remain within the reach of the people.

At this point an important antagonism arises between the industrial and the agricultural population. The industrial population, being independent of agriculture, has a vital interest in cheap food: the degree in which they are to thrive both as men and as workers depends upon that. Every rise in the price of food leads, either to further adulterations, or to a decline of exports, and thereby of wages as a consequence of increased difficulties of competition. The question is otherwise with the cultivator of the soil. As in the instance of the industrial producer, the farmer is bent upon making the largest gains possible out of his trade, whatever line that may be in. If the importation of corn and meat reduces the high prices for these articles and thereby lowers his profits, then he gives up raising corn and devotes his soil to some other product that may bring larger returns: he cultivates sugar-beet for the production of sugar, potatoes and grain for distilleries, instead of wheat and rye for bread. He devotes the most fertile tracts to tobacco instead of vegetables. In the same way, thousands of hectares are used as horse pastures because horses for soldiers and other purposes of war fetch good prices. On the other hand, extensive forests, that can be made fertile, are kept at present for the enjoyment of the hunting lords, and this often happens in neighborhoods where the dismantling of a few hectares of woodland and their conversion to agricultural purposes could be undertaken without thereby injuriously affecting the humidity of the neighborhood.

Upon this particular point, forestry to-day denies the influence of woodlands upon moisture. Woods should be allowed in large masses only at such places where the nature of the soil permits no other form of cultivation, or where the purpose is to furnish mountain regions with a profitable vegetation, or with a check to the rapid running down of water in order to prevent freshets and the washing away of the land. From this point of view, thousands of square kilometers of fertile land could be reclaimed in Germany for agriculture. But such an alteration runs counter as well to the interests of the hierarchy of office-holders—foresters—as to the private and hunting interests of the large landlords, who are not inclined to forfeit their hunting grounds and pleasures of the chase.

To what extent the process of rendering "hands" superfluous is progressing in agriculture and in the industries therewith connected has been shown in the palpable depopulation of the rural districts of Germany. It may, furthermore, be specified that in the period between 1885 and 1890, the decrease of the rural population in 74 districts east of the Elbe was above 2 per cent.; in 44 of these 74 districts it was even above 3 per cent. In western Prussia, a decrease was established of over 2 per cent. in 16 districts, in two of which the decrease exceeded 3 per cent. Especially high was the percentage of decrease in those neighborhoods where large landlords figure as special dispensations of Providence. In Wurttemberg, during the period between 1889 and 1895, the population of 22 peasant districts declined from 29,907 heads to 19,213,—not less than 35.7 per cent. In East and West Prignitz, the rural population declined during the period of 1868-1885 from 100,000 heads to 85,000,—15 per cent.

The decrease of the rural working population is marked also in England where, as well known, latifundia property reigns supreme. The progression in the decrease of agricultural workers was there as follows:—

Sexes.	1861.	1871.	Decrease.
Males	1,833,652	1,328,151	505,501
Females	276,797	189,450	87,347
Total	2,210,449	1,514,601	695,848

Since then the decrease has proceeded further. According to Dr. B. J. Brock, in the year 1885 there was the following yield per acre in bushels:—

Countries.	Wheat.	Barley.
Great Britain	35.2	37.8
Germany	18.7	23.6
France	16.0	19.5
Austria	15.5	18.8
Hungary	11.7	18.0

The difference in productivity between Great Britain and the other countries is, we see, considerable, and it is attained through a more extensive operation of the soil. In Hungary also the number of persons engaged in agriculture has decreased considerably:—

1870	4,417,514
1880	3,669,177

a decrease of 748,437, or more than 17 per cent. in ten years. The agricultural lands passed into the hands of large magnates and capitalists, who employed machines instead of human workers, and thus rendered the latter "superfluous." These phenomena manifest themselves everywhere in agriculture,—just as in large industrial production. The productivity of labor increases, and in the same measure a portion of the working class is promoted to the sidewalk.

As a matter of course, this process has its evil consequences for woman also. Her prospects of being a proprietor and housewife decline, and the prospects increase of her becoming a servant, a cheap hand for the large landlord. As a sexual being she is more exposed even than in the city to the illicit wishes and cravings of the master or his lieutenants. More so than in industry, on the land proprietary rights in the labor-power frequently expand to proprietary rights over the whole person. Thus, in the very midst of "Christian" Europe a quasi Turkish harem system has developed. In the country, woman is isolated to a higher degree than in the city. The magistrate or a close friend of his is her employer: newspapers and a public opinion, to which she otherwise might look for protection, there are none; furthermore, male labor itself is generally in a disgraceful state of dependence. But "the heavens are away up, and the Tear is away off."

The census of occupation of 1882 established that, out of 5,273,344 farms, only 391,746, or 7½ per cent., employ machinery. Out of the 24,999 large farms, however, containing over 100 hectares of land, machinery was in use on 20,558, or 82¼ per cent. Naturally, it is the larger farms only that can utilize machinery. The application of machinery on a large surface, all of one product, engages labor only a comparatively short time, the number of male and female hands, absolutely needed on the place and for tending the cattle, is reduced, and after the field work is done, the daily laborers are discharged. Thus with us, just as in England and in a still higher degree in the United States, a rural proletariat of grave aspect springs up. If, in view of the shortness of the season, these workmen demand correspondingly high wages when they are needed, their impudence is denounced; if, upon their discharge, they roam about in hunger and idleness, they are called vagabonds, are abused, and not infrequently dogs are set upon them to chase them from the yards as "tramps," unwilling to work, and they are handed over to the constabulary for the workhouse. A pretty social "order."

Capitalist exploitation of agriculture leads in all directions to capitalist conditions. One set of our farmers, for instance, has for years made enormous profits out of beet-root and the production of sugar therewith connected. Our system of taxation favored the exportation of sugar, and it was so framed that the tax on beets yielded but an infinitesimal revenue to the treasury of the Empire, the premium on the exportation of sugar being large enough to almost swallow the tax.

The rebate allowed the sugar manufacturers per double quintal was actually higher than the tax paid by them on beets; and this premium enabled them to sell large quantities of sugar at the expense of the domestic tax-payers, and to extend ever more the cultivation of the sugar-beet. The profit that accrued from this system of taxation to about 400 sugar factories was estimated at over 30 million marks for 1889-1890: on an average 78,000 marks per factory. Several hundreds of thousands of hectares of land, previously devoted to raising grain, were turned into beet-root fields; factories upon factories were started, and are still being started; the inevitable consequence is an eventual crash. The large returns yielded by the beet-root cultivation affected favorably the price of land. It rose. The result was the buying up of the small farms, whose owners, seduced by the high prices, allowed themselves to be inveigled into selling. While the land was thus being used for industrial speculation, the raising of potatoes and grain was being confined to narrower fields, hence the increasing need of importation of food from abroad. The demand exceeds the supply. Thereupon, the large supply of foreign farm products and their cheaper transportation from Russia, the Danubian Principalities, North and South America, India, etc., finally leads to prices on which the domestic farmers—weighed down with mortgages and taxes, and hampered by the smallness of their farms, and their often faultily organized and inefficiently conducted farming—can no longer exist. High duties are then placed upon importations; but these duties accrue only to the large farmer; the small fellow profits little by them, or none at all; and they become heavy burdens to the non-agricultural population. The advantage of the few becomes the injury of the many; small farming progresses; for it there is no balm in Gilead. That the condition of the small peasants in the tariff areas of Germany has been steadily deteriorating, will be generally admitted. The advantages to the large farmer from high duties, prohibitions of importations and measures of exclusion enable him all the more easily to buy out the small holder. The large number of those who do not produce in meat and bread what they consume themselves—and a glance at the statistics of occupation and division of the soil shows that these are by far the larger majority of the farmers—also suffers a direct injury from the increased prices resulting upon higher tariffs and indirect taxes. An unfavorable crop, that lowers still more the returns from the farm, not only aggravates the pressure, but also increases the number of the agriculturists who are compelled to become purchasers of farm products themselves. Tariffs and indirect taxes can not improve the economic condition of the majority of the farmers: he who has little or nothing to sell, what, to him, does the tariff boot, be it never so high! The incumbency of the small farmer and his final ruin are thereby promoted rather than checked.

For Baden—overwhelmingly a State of small farms—the increase of mortgage indebtedness during the period of 1884-1894 is estimated at 140 to 150 million marks. The mortgage indebtedness of the Bern peasants aggregated in round figures 200 million francs in 1860; in 1890 it aggregated 500 million francs. According to a report of the Bohemian representative Gustave Elm, made to his constituents in 1893, the indebtedness that weighed upon the farms of Bohemia stood as follows:—

1879	2,716,641,754 guilders
1889	3,105,887,363 guilders

We see that inside of that period the burden of indebtedness increased 14.13 per cent.—that of small holdings 13.29 per cent., while that of the large holdings increased only 3.77 per cent. The bulk of the increased indebtedness fell to the share of middle class property.

How the cultivator of the soil operates his farm is—under the aegis of St. Private Property—his own business. His private interest decides. What cares he about the commonwealth and its well-being? He has to look out for himself; so, then, stand aside! Does not the industrialist proceed on that plan? He produces obscene pictures, turns out immoral books, sets up factories for adulterating food. These and many other occupations are harmful to society: they undermine morality and infuse corruption. What does that matter! It brings in money, even more money than moral pictures, scientific books, and honest dealing in unadulterated food. The industrialist, greedy after profits, needs to concern himself only about escaping the too sharp eye of the police; he can quietly pursue his shameful trade, assured that the money he will thereby rake in will earn for him the envy and esteem of society.

The Mammon character of our age is best typified by the Exchange and its doings. Land and industrial products; means of transportation; meteorologic and political conditions; scarcity and abundance; mass-misery and accidents; public debts, inventions and discoveries; the health, sickness and death of influential persons; war and rumors of war, often started for the express purpose;—all this and much more is made objects of speculation, for exploitation and mutual cheating. The matadors of capital attain decided influence upon society, and, favored by the powerful means at their disposal and their connections, they amass enormous fortunes. Cabinet ministers and whole Governments become puppets in their hands, compelled to act according as matadors of the Exchange pull the wires behind the scenes. Not the State has the Exchange, but the Exchange has the State in its power. Will he, nill he, a Minister is often forced to water the upas tree, which he might prefer to tear up by the roots, but that he now must aid in growing.

All these facts, that, seeing the evils gain by the day in magnitude, daily force themselves with increasing importunity upon the consideration of everyone, demand speedy and radical help. But modern society stands bewildered before all these phenomena, just as certain animals are said to stand before a mountain: "It turns like a horse in the treadmill, constantly in a circle,—lost, helpless, the picture of distress and stupidity. Those who would bring help are yet too weak; those who should bring help still lack the necessary understanding; those who could bring help will not, they rely upon force, at best, they think with Madame Pompadour "après nous le déluge" (after us the deluge). But how if the deluge were to come before their departure from life?"

The flood rises and is washing out the foundations upon which our State and Social structure rests. All feel that the ground shakes and, that only the strongest props could now stand. But these demand great sacrifices on the part of the ruling classes. There is the rub. Every proposition injurious to the material interests of the ruling classes, and that threatens their privileged position, is bitterly opposed and branded as a scheme looking to the overthrow of the modern political and social order. Neither is the sick world to be cured without any danger to the privileges and immunities of the ruling classes, or without their final abolition by the abolition of the classes themselves.

"The struggle for the emancipation of the working class is no struggle for privileges, but a struggle for equal rights and equal duties; it is a struggle for the abolition of all privileges"—thus runs the programme of the Socialist Movement. It follows that half-measures and small concessions are fruitless.

Until now, the ruling classes regard their privileged position as quite natural and normal, as to the justice of which no doubt may be entertained. It is a matter of course, therefore, that they should object and resolutely oppose every attempt to shake their prerogatives. Even propositions and laws, that affect neither the fundamental principles of the existing social order nor the privileged position of the ruling classes, throw them into great commotion the moment their purses are or might be touched. Mountains of paper are filled in the parliaments full of speeches and printed matter, until the heaving mountains bring forth a ridiculous mouse. The simplest and most obvious questions regarding the protection of Labor are met by them with such a resistance as though the existence of society hinged on such trifles. After endless struggles a few concessions are finally wrung from them, and then they act as if they had sacrificed a large part of their fortunes. The same stubborn resistance do they display if the point is the formal recognition of the equality of the oppressed classes, to allow these, for instance, to have an equal voice with them in wage and other labor agreements.

This resistance to the simplest matters and the most obvious demands confirms the old principle founded in experience, that no ruling class can be convinced by reasoning, until the force of circumstances drives them to sense and to submission. This force of circumstances lies in the development of society, and in the increasing intelligence awakened by this very development among the oppressed. The class-antagonism—the sketch of our social conditions has pointed them out—grow more pronounced, visible and sensible. Along therewith increases the understanding of the untenableness of the existing order among the oppressed and exploited classes; their indignation mounts higher, and, as a result thereof, also the imperious demand for a change and for improved conditions. By penetrating ever wider circles, such understanding of the situation finally conquers the vast majority of society, most directly interested in the change. In the same measure, however, as the popular understanding increases regarding the untenableness of the existing order and the necessity of its radical change, the power of resistance decreases on the part of the ruling classes, whose power rests upon ignorance and lack of intelligence on the part of the oppressed and exploited. This cross effect is evident; hence, everything that promotes it must be welcome. The progress made by large capitalization, on one side, is amply compensated, on the other, by the increasing perception by the proletariat of the contradiction in which the social order stands with the well-being of the enormous majority. The dissolution and abolition of the social antagonisms may cost extraordinary pains, sacrifices and efforts, it may depend upon factors that lie beyond the influence of the individual, or even of a class. Nevertheless, the solution is reached the moment these antagonisms have reached their acme,—a point towards which they are rushing.

The measures to be adopted at the various phases of development depend upon the then conditions. It is impossible to foretell what measures may become necessary under given circumstances. No Government, no Minister, be he ever so powerful, can foresee what circumstances may require in the next few years. All the less is it possible to foretell measures, that will be influenced by circumstance, which elude all accurate calculation. The question of "measures" is a question of tactics in battle. These depend upon the enemy and upon the means at his disposal, and at mine. A measure that would be excellent to-day, may be harmful to-morrow, the circumstances that yesterday justified its application having changed to-day. With the goal in view, the means to attain it by depend upon time and tide; imperative is but the seizing of the most effective and thorough going ones that time and tide may allow. In forecasting the future, hypotheses alone are available: things must be supposed to exist that have not yet set in.

Accordingly, we suppose the arrival of a day when all the evils described will have reached such maturity that they will have become oppressively sensible to the feeling as to the sight of the vast majority, to the extent of being no longer bearable; whereupon a general irresistible desire for a radical change will seize society, and then the quickest will be regarded the most effective remedy.

All social evils, without exception, have their source in that social order of things, which, as has been shown, rests upon capitalism, upon the capitalist system of production. Under this system, the capitalist class is the possessor of all instruments of labor—land, mines, quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of transportation and communication—and it exploits and oppresses the vast majority of the people. The result of such abuses is an increased precariousness of livelihood, increased misery, oppression and degradation of the exploited classes. It is, consequently, necessary to convert this capitalist property into social property by means of a general expropriation. Production for sale must be converted into socialist production, conducted for and by Society. Production on a large scale, and the increasing fertility of social labor,—until now a source of misery and of oppression for the exploited classes—must be turned into a source of highest well-being and of full and harmonious culture.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SOCIALIZATION OF SOCIETY.

The soon as possible general expropriation of all the means of production furnishes society with a new foundation. The conditions of life and labor—in manufacture, agriculture, transportation and communication, education, marriage, science, art and intercourse—are radically changed for both sexes. Human existence acquires a new sense. The present political organization gradually loses ground: the State vanishes: in a measure it abolishes itself.

It was shown in the first part of this book why the State arose. It arises, as the product of a social growth, from a primitive form of society, that rested on communism and that dissolved in the measure that private property developed. With the rise of private property, antagonistic interests take shape within society; in the course of its development these antagonisms lead to rank and class contrasts, and these, in turn, grow into enmities between the several groups of interests, and finally into rank and class struggles, that threaten the existence of the new social order. In order to keep down these rank and class struggles, and to protect the property-holders, an organization is requisite that parries the assaults on property, and that pronounces "legal and sacred" the property obtained under certain forms. This organization and power, that guards and upholds property, is the State. Through the enactment of laws it secures the owner in his ownership, and it steps as judge and avenger before him who assails the established order. By reason of its innermost being, the interest of a ruling prop-

erty class, and of the Government therewith connected, is ever conservative. The organization of the State changes only when the interest of property so demands. The State is, accordingly, the inevitably necessary organization of a social order that rests upon class rule. The moment class antagonisms fall through the abolition of private property, the State loses both the necessity and the possibility for its existence. With the removal of the conditions for rulership, the State gradually ceases to be, the same as creeds wane when the belief ceases in supernatural beings, or in transcendental powers gifted with reason. Words must have sense; if they lose that they cease to convey ideas.

"Yes," interjects at this point a capitalist-minded reader. "That is all very well, but by what 'legal principle' can society justify such a change?" The legal principle is the same that ever prevailed, whenever it was the question of changes and reforms,—public policy. Not the State, but society is the source of right; the State is but the committee of Society, authorized to administer and dispense right. Hitherto, "Society" has been a small minority; yet it acted in the name of the whole community (the people) by pronouncing itself "Society," such as Louis XIV. pronounced himself the "State,"—"L'état c'est moi" (I am the State). When our newspapers announce: "The season begins; society is returning to the city," or "The season has closed; society is rushing to the country," they never mean the people, but only the upper ten thousand, who constitute "Society" as they constitute the "State." The masses are "plebs," "vile multitude," "canaille," "people." In keeping therewith, all that the State has done in the name of Society for the "public weal" has always been to the advantage and profit of the ruling class. It is in its interests that laws are framed. "Salus republice suprema lex esto" (Let the public weal be the supreme law) is a well known legal principle of Old Rome. But who constituted the Roman Commonwealth? Did it consist of the subjugated peoples, the millions of slaves? No. A disproportionately small number of Roman citizens, foremost among these the Roman nobility, all of whom were supported by the subject class.

When, in the Middle Ages, noblemen and Princes stole the common property, they did so "according to law," in the "interest of the public weal," and how drastically the common property and that of the helpless peasants was treated on the occasion we have sufficiently explained. The agrarian history of the last fifteen centuries is a narration of uninterrupted robbery perpetrated upon common and peasant property by the nobility and the Church in all the leading countries of Europe. When the French Revolution expropriated the estates of the nobility and the Church, it did so "in the name of the public weal"; and a large part of the seven million of landed estates, that are to-day the prop of modern bourgeois France, owe their existence to this expropriation. "In the name of the public weal," Spain more than once embargoed Church property, and Italy wholly confiscated the same,—both with the plaudits of the zealous defenders of "sacred property." The English nobility has for centuries been robbing the Irish and English people of their property, and during the period of 1804-1832 made itself a present of not less than 3,511,710 acres of commons "in the interest of the public weal." When during the great North American war for the emancipation of the negro, millions of slaves, the regular property of their masters, were declared free without indemnity to the latter, the thing was done "in the name of the public weal." Our whole capitalist development is an uninterrupted process of expropriation and confiscation, at which the manufacturer expropriates the workman, the large landlord expropriates the peasant, the large merchant expropriates the small dealer, and finally one capitalist expropriates another, i. e., the larger expropriates and absorbs the smaller. To hear our bourgeois, all that happens in the interest of the "public weal," for the "good of society." The Napoleonists "saved Society" on the 18th Brumaire and 2d of December, and "Society" congratulated them. If hereafter Society shall save itself by resuming possession of the property that itself has produced, it will enact the most notable historic event—it is not seeking to oppress some in the interest of others, but to afford to all the prerequisite for equality of existence, to make possible to each an existence worthy of human beings. It will be morally the cleanest and most stupendous measure that human society has ever executed.

In what manner this gigantic process of social expropriation will be achieved, and under what modality, eludes all surmise. Who can tell how general conditions will then be, and what the demands of public interest will be.

In his fourth social letter to v. Kirchmann, entitled "Capital," Rodbertus says: "The dissolution of all capitalist property in land is no chimera; on the contrary, it is easily conceivable in national economy. It would, moreover, be the most radical aid to society, that, as might be put in a few words, is suffering of rent-rising—rent of land and capital. Hence the measure would be the only manner of abolishing property in land and capital, a measure that would not even for a moment interrupt the commerce and progress of the nation." What say our agrarians to this opinion of their former political co-religionist?

In the contemplation of how matters will probably shape themselves along the principal lines of human activity, upon such a measure of general expropriation, there can be no question of establishing hard and fast lines, or rigid institutions. No one is able to forecast the detailed molds in which future generations may cast their social organizations, and how they will satisfy their wants. In Society as in Nature, everything is in constant flux and reflux; one thing rises, another wanes; what is old and sere is replaced with new and living forms. Inventions, discoveries and improvements, numerous and various, the bearing and significance of which often none can tell, are made from day to day, come into operation, and, each in its own way, they revolutionize and transform human life and all society.

We can, accordingly, be concerned only with general principles, that flow inevitably from the preceding *exposé*, and whose enforcement must be supervised, up to a certain point. If even hitherto society has been no atomistic entity, leadable and guideable by an individual, much as appearances often pointed the other way; if even hitherto those who imagined they pushed were themselves pushed; if even hitherto society was an organism, that developed according to certain inherent laws;—if that was hitherto the case, in the future all guiding and leading after individual caprice is all the more out of question. Society will have discovered the secret of its own being, it will have discovered the laws of its own progress, and it will apply these consciously towards its own further development.

So soon as society is in possession of all the means of production, the duty to work, on the part of all able to work, without distinction of sex, becomes the organic law of socialized society. Without work society can not exist. Hence, society has the right to demand that all, who wish to satisfy their wants, shall exert themselves, according to their physical and mental faculties, in the production of the requisite wealth. The silly claim that the Socialist does not wish to work, that he seeks to abolish work, is a matchless absurdity, which fits our adversaries alone. Non-workers, idlers, exist in capitalist society only. Socialism agrees with the Bible that "He who will not work, neither shall he eat." But work shall not be mere activity; it shall be useful, productive activity. The new social system will demand that each and all pursue some industrial, agricultural or other useful occupation, whereby to furnish a certain amount of work towards the satisfaction of existing wants. Without work no pleasure, no pleasure without work.

All being obliged to work, all have an equal interest in seeing the following three conditions of work in force:—

First, that work shall be moderate, and shall overtax none;
Second, that work shall be as agreeable and varied as possible;
Third, that work shall be as productive as possible, seeing that both the hours of work and fruition hinge upon that.

These three conditions hinge, in turn, upon the nature and the number of the productive powers that are available, and also upon the aspirations of society. But Socialist society does not come into existence for the purpose of living in proletarian style; it comes into existence in order to abolish the proletarian style of life of the large majority of humanity. It seeks to afford to each and all the fullest possible measure of the amenities of life. The question that does rise is, How high will the aspirations of society mount?

To be Continued.

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24, in The Sunday People, and in The Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in serial form in The Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form.

*A German idiom, expressive of dumb bewilderment, uses the simile: "Like oxen before a mountain."—THE TRANSLATOR.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....2,000
In 1892.....21,157
In 1896.....35,564
In 1900.....34,191
In 1902.....53,617

PRICES AND WAGES.

Carroll D. Wright's contention that the cost of living and wages kept pace during the past few years of "prosperity" and that in times of depression prices fall earlier and more rapidly than wages does not appear to be borne out by facts.

Wright, in support of his contention, claims that the current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent, is wide of the mark. He says it is nearer 15 or 17 per cent. From which it is inferred that labor has "enjoyed" a like increase in wages.

But here comes "Bradstreets" for October 10, and in an article entitled "Staple Prices Swing Upward," leaves the Wright contention, together with the figures alleged to prove it, badly shattered.

It is well-known that this country is now entering upon a period of industrial depression, and that, as a consequence, wages in the steel, iron and railroad industries, have suffered a sharp decline, and yet, in contradistinction to Wright's claim, PRICES KEEP ON GOING UP, and not down in anticipation of the wage reduction, being in the last analysis 38 PER CENT. HIGHER than they were in 1890, the year beginning "the period of prosperity."

But let "Bradstreets" tell the tale. Says "Bradstreets":

"Taking the totals of the cost per pound of 100 staples as an approximate index number, the figures obtained are \$9.0083, a gain of 2.8 per cent. being shown in the general level of values over September 1. The gain over a year ago is 3 per cent.; over the low point in June, 1901, the increase is 8.4 per cent., while the decline from the top in the present boom is shown to be only 3 per cent. The rise from the low point reached in 1890 is shown to be 38 per cent."

So much for "Bradstreets" vs. Wright. The only question now remaining is, how many workmen got their wages advanced 38 per cent. in the last seven years? Please don't all about at once or the effect might deafen Mr. Carroll D. Wright, preacher of religion as a solution of the labor problem and official juggler of figures in the interests of the capitalist class.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE.

A miners' strike is now in process in Colorado of deep importance. How deep the importance is to be gathered, not merely from the facts that are leaking out, but from the silence thereon by the Republican and Democratic press of the East.

A struggle has been long going on for the eight-hour day in Colorado. The organizations of labor in that State either are not aware of how illusory such a law is, so long as they leave the capitalist class in power: either they do not know that the effect of such laws elsewhere has been the introduction of improved machinery whereby labor is greatly displaced and those at work must toil with an intensity so greatly increased that they lose more than they gain; either they do not know that, even so, the law is ridden rough-shod over whenever it proves inconvenient;—either they do not know that, or they know all that, but are of the opinion that their local capitalists are not able to introduce the neutralizing improved machinery soon enough, and that labor in the State is still powerful enough to see to it that the law be enforced. Whatever the case, the Colorado organizations have been struggling for the eight-hour day. Unable to secure it by law, they decided to secure it by a strike. The Western Federation of Miners took the lead. It picked out its stronghold, the Cripple Creek district, as the field of

battle. And the strike was on for the eight-hour day.

Immediately, without even the pretense that there was violence, there being none, the militia of the State was mobilized and hurled upon Cripple Creek. As a Colorado paper, in a lucid moment of veracity, puts it, "at Cripple Creek the measures taken by the military are the same as the United States army used in occupying the Philippines, with the exception that the Governor grudgingly and slowly respected the habeas corpus." The militia took county and town officers into custody, they entered the homes of private citizens, they surrounded the meeting places of the workmen, they invaded even the local courts and seized the civil officers. In short, the mailed hand of the brigand class of capitalism exhibited itself, is now exhibiting itself at its worst in Cripple Creek against the working class.

While these remarkable occurrences are transpiring in the country, the Eastern associates of the Western brigands are suppressing all information on the subject. Like the accomplices of a murderer, at work inside of a house, they, on the outside, are "keeping the deed dark." While, on the Colorado soil of America, rapine is rampant, these Eastern pals of the Western felons are filling the columns of their papers with "Macedonian Outrages," "Bulgarian Outrages," "Russian Outrages"—anything and everything, as far away and foreign as possible, except the home iniquity, the COLORADO OUTRAGE!

Let the working class of America attend to the home outrages, and stamp these out with all the might inherent in their own class; in the only way in which the stamping out can be done—by mopping the earth with the Republican and Democratic parties' arms, of the capitalist class!

ANOTHER GLASS-EGG GONE TO SMASH.

Here is a "deadly parallel":

(Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee, Wis., April 11, 1903.)

VICTORY!
The People are Coming To Their Own!

We Capture the City of Sheboygan!

We Sweep the Deck at Sheboygan!

Mayor-Col. Charles A. Born.

In the face of the most blatant lies in various ways, in spite of the fact that the Socialists had been tried to steal their thunder in the "water" campaign, the Socialists have carried Sheboygan, electing a class-conscious Socialist Mayor, City Attorney, etc., etc.

Let the rational and earnest man—and none other is worth the attention of the Socialist Movement—pause and consider.

No organization can be treason-proof. Treason will creep through narrowest chinks. Is this a reason to open wide the doors for treason to stalk in? Because no perfect guard against treason is possible, shall, therefore, the guards be let wholly down? On the contrary! Just because of the impossibility to fully guard against treason, is the duty all the more imperatively upon an organization to leave undone nothing, humanly possible, to fend against the evil. Indeed, it is the test of the honesty of an organization, if it is intelligent, and of its intelligence, if it is honest, that it watchfully guard against betrayal. The test is especially applicable to an organization that sets itself up as Socialist. An act of honest or dishonest negligence on the part of the Capitalist camp need not be disastrous: its social system is in existence: the law of inertia works on its side. Otherwise with the Socialist camp. It is a revolutionary body. It is there to overthrow the existing social system: it is, therefore, in motion, on march. Negligence there is fatal: it sets back the movement by shaking confidence. Tested by this test, how does the so-called Socialist, or Social Democratic, party come again out of the crucible?

Charles A. Born was no "dark horse." For years he has been known as a vile Republican politician, and, of course, a foe to the working class. As such he has for years been branded in The People, and other Socialist Labor Party publications, and such branding on our part has gone to increase the heap of what the Social Democratic party calls "S. L. P. mud-slinging." Temporarily at outs with his own party, Born became "So-

cialist." The fraud was transparent. It could deceive only fools, if they were honest, or crooks, if they were not fools. The Wisconsin Social Democratic party, with ample opportunity to know better, took in Born. Ran him again and again, and finally the man was elected. The vote he, wire-pulling politician that he is, polled, was heralded throughout the so-called Socialist party press as a Socialist vote. The left hand passage on the above deadly parallel tells that tale. The right hand passage tells the present tale—just as his associate Carey, of Haverhill, Born now is trying to turn upon the working class the guns of public power placed in his hands.

The Socialist Labor Party stands again vindicated in point of both intelligence and honesty. The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party stands again convicted as either too stupid, if it be honest, or too dishonest, if it be not stupid, to deserve the confidence of the Socialist Movement of the land.

THE BLIND AND THE SEEING SAMSON.

The Morse Shipbuilding Company has gone out of business. Pulverized between the upper mill-stone of larger and almost trusted concerns and the lower mill-stone of the Trades Union, the company failed. Above the din of the crash, two cries are heard—one of anguish, that of the small fry interested in the company; and one of joy, that of the labor leaders who lent a hand in the tearing down. It is on occasions as this that the difference leaps to sight between the blind and the seeing Samson, between the old and the new trades unionism.

The capitalist must make sales. He does not produce for the love of the article he deals in. He produces to sell. And why does he sell? What is the impelling force that drives him? As he does not produce for the love of the article he deals in, neither does he sell for the fun, or the excitement of the transaction. He sells to make profits. He seeks, is bound to seek, to recover in cash the cash he put out, plus some more cash—his profits. This fact reads the death sentence of the small producer. Two forces there are which carry out the sentence.

One force is the larger capitalist. The larger the capital in operation, all the more concentrated is its effectiveness. The volume of wealth it produces is larger, and the cost of production is smaller through the reduction of waste. One yard of cloth, produced with the Northrop loom, costs one-thousandth part the time consumed by one yard of cloth produced by the hand-loom, while the waste in the former is slightly far than in the latter. The two separate yards of cloth are thrown upon the market with identical purposes—the capture of profits—the recovery of the cash put out, plus some more cash. In the duel that ensues between the two separate yards of cloth, the first, the Northrop loom product, obviously has the decided advantage. As the cash expended upon it was so much less, its price can be lowered to the point—aye, even below the point—of the cash expended on the other yard of cloth, and yet leave a margin for profit. Thus the second yard is driven back. Its margin of profit being reduced and even cut off, what is there for it to do?

Thus driven back by the force of the more powerful capitalist, the small capitalist seeks to recoup himself from the only quarter that seems open to him—his employees. By reducing their wages he would lower his cost of production. The lower his cost of production all the more equal are the terms of his conflict with the bigger fellow. But in this retreat from the force of the upper capitalist, the smaller fellow bumps up against another force—the human aspirations of the working class after physical well-being, concentrated in the Trades Union. The wages of the workman are at best poor; moreover, however small a fellow the small capitalist be, yet is he a capitalist. His capital has contributed to lower the scale of wages by labor-displacing contrivances. To lower these low wages still lower meets objection; individual objections could be overcome; when these, however, are made collective they have a force that can offer some resistance. The Trades Union gathers into a cable the otherwise weak threads of the individual objection to a lower standard of living. The small capitalist runs up against this force. Under favorable conditions, the force is strong enough to offer successful resistance. Unable, on the one hand, to lower his cost of production by lowering wages; unable on the other hand, because of his small capital, to otherwise reduce

his cost of production and compete with the larger capitalist; caught, as it were, both ways, the small capitalist goes to ruin.

Who wins? The only one in condition to draw immediate advantage is the large capitalist. The field is swept clean of the small concerns.

Does Labor, then, lose? Whether it is a total loser or not depends upon the nature of the organization that served as the lower mill-stone in the grinding down process just described. Is it an Old Style Union? Then the loss is total: the upper capitalist will have become more powerful to oppress, while labor will not have acquired greater knowledge to overcome the oppressor. Does, however, the organization know that the trend of civilization is to wipe out small production and substitute mammoth production in its place? Does it realize that such a substitution means the oppression of the people by the small handful of then capitalists, unless that class and its system be abolished, and the whole people become the owners in common of the machinery of production and produce co-operatively for use and not for sale? does it know that that great revolution is the mission of its class, and does it drill its members to perform that great historic task? In short, is the organization that lent a hand in the tearing down of the small concern an organization built upon the principle of New Trade Unionism? Then the loss is far from total. There may be jobs lost, there may be temporary hardships, but all these would be added spurs to push the movement forward to the critical point of the emancipation of the working class.

The old style of unionism, and of such is the union that just helped to tear down the Morse Shipbuilding Company, acts merely as an ally of large capitalism: it is a Blind Samson.

The new style of unionism clears the path for the Social Revolution: it is a Seeing Samson.

The former pulls down the pillars of the heathen temple of small capitalism, and is crushed thereunder along with its foe; the latter pulls down the pillars, but has sense to step aside and let the wreck overwhelm its foes only.

WHOSE BIDDING DOES HE DO?

At the Tammany Hall ratification meeting last Wednesday, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller, Grout, scored a point that should not be lost sight of in this campaign.

It is known that Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, the head of the Citizens' Union, or "Good Government and No Politics in Municipal Elections" movement, came out with a public statement declaring he sees "no reason in the world" why Grout and Fornes, Fusion nominees, should not accept the Tammany endorsement. With equal emphasis and equal promptness the Platt Republican mouthpieces in the Fusion movement came out with statements condemning any such acceptance of Democratic endorsement by Grout and Fornes. Presto, and Mr. Cutting changed his mind, and began to hustle to have the Fusion convention drop Grout and Fornes, and he never stopped hustling until he succeeded. Mr. Grout recited this series of well known facts. He then asked the question: Why did Mr. Cutting change his mind? Proceeding to answer Mr. Grout read from the published reports of the American Beet Sugar Company, which has a capital of \$5,000,000 preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock, and which announced the election of directors. These are among others: W. Bayard Cutting and ROBERT FULTON CUTTING!

The cat is out of the bag. The revelation is a bull's eye. It is known that Oxnard of the American Beet Sugar Company has "held up" Congress on the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. It is known that the Oxnard company demands a high tariff on sugar to protect its "infant" beet sugar industry. It is known, and the point is clinched by Mr. Grout, that the Republican party's influence is needed by Mr. Cutting in the securing of big dividends on his beet sugar stock. The Republican party commanded, and Reformer Robert Fulton Cutting's "municipal government has nothing to do with national issues" theory was suddenly transformed, into—beet sugar! The municipal campaign of New York was transferred to the Nebraska beet fields.

Away, with the swindle of "Good Government," or what not! All government is controlled by national interests. The Socialist Labor Party has long been preaching this doctrine. As these capitalist, and labor-skinning interests pull strings, so do the political Punch and Judy dance in the Republican and Democratic party box. No intelligent voter,

if he is honest; no honest voter, if he is intelligent, should lose sight of this remarkable revelation. He should keep it in mind during the whole of the campaign. And on election day, keeping the fact well in mind, and asking himself what capitalist's bidding are Grout and his Democratic colleagues obeying when he and they "changed THEIR minds," he should give both packs of deceivers a crack over the head with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party ballot.

Thomas I. Kidd's threat of a financial panic, to be brought on by union men withdrawing \$300,000,000 in savings from banks, if attacks on union treasuries do not cease, is not to be taken seriously. Such savings are largely mythical. What actually exists of them, if withdrawn would not detrimentally affect the financial situation.

Kidd's threat, however, is not without its value. It has caused the Chicago banks to define the status of its depositors. According to a Chicago dispatch:

"At one of the banks which has something over 60,000 savings depositors, it was asserted that there were no accounts of consequence owned by depositors understood to belong to the ranks of organized labor."

"So far as could be learned from bank officials, savings depositors come from what they designate 'the middle class,' including persons in business for themselves and in salaried positions."

Thus Kidd's threat has elicited evidence that supports the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that the savings banks deposits are not owned by the working, but by the capitalist and middle classes.

The capitalist movement in favor of retrenchment, i. e., the discharge of workmen in order to curtail expenses—is now in full swing. From all points of the industrial compass comes news of iron mills closing down, mines limiting production, railroads reducing forces, electric works setting employees adrift, etc., etc. In the course of a short time all the lesser industries will be involved, with the result that the always large army of unemployed will be considerably augmented. Then will come the necessity of working class retrenchment, i. e., the necessity for a still greater stinting of one's self, and a pinching of one's belly, than at present, in order to live. This will affect small traders, grocers, etc., and intensify the hard times.

How does the working class like the prospect of short rations and the inevitable public soup house that appears when even they cannot be had? Will it vote for the system of capitalism which makes them necessary, on the first Tuesday of next November? Or will it vote for the system of Socialism which would abolish them, together with the capitalism that produces them? The vote of the Socialist Labor Party next election day should record the answer. Workmen, make it emphatic!

In an account of the damage done by the floods in Paterson and Passaic the New York Press says:

"Thousands are destitute, because the factories and mills in which they were employed have been drowned out of activity and they are of the class too poor or improvident to forefend idleness."

The wages of the silk operatives of Passaic and Paterson is \$6 and \$7 a week. Many of them were compelled to live in hovels near the submerged factories, and suffered with them, owing to their meagre wages and their extreme poverty. Talk of such being "too improvident to forefend idleness!" Thus does the capitalist press add insult to capitalist robbery.

A Chicago despatch states that "Armed with revolvers and sworn in as deputy marshals, 30 union pressmen employed in the printing plant of R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., guarded the building last night against attack by striking members of the Franklin Union of Press Feeders."

"The deputies are members of Local No. 3 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union which is trying to break up its rival."

And this is what is called "organized labor!" In the name of all that's logical, what is "disorganized labor" like?

Consolidation still continues to displace labor. A despatch from Chicago shows that hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved annually by the reported consolidating of offices of constituent companies of the International Harvester Co.

Several thousand employees all over the country will be discharged, the best men in each district being retained. The saving in the Cincinnati district alone will be \$500,000 a year.

This consolidation affects clerical or "mental workers," i. e., the class of workmen who have been so foolish as to believe that the economic workings of capitalism were harmful only to the manual laborer.

The Holyoke, Mass., correspondent of The People writes as follows: "Many employees of the paper mills complain that the speed of the machinery has become so excessive that it is almost impossible to follow it. For the small increase in wages they have to do a great deal more work."

FORESHADOWINGS, AND WARNINGS.

To the milk-and-water Socialist who believes that the ultimate conquest of capitalism will be one grand march along a highway strewn with roses, the tone which has lately been assumed by certain capitalist newspapers in this country may well give pause. The vindictive stand taken by some of these journalistic high priests of established society indicates without doubt that the present ruling class will stand by its guns, and, pressed to the last extreme, will not hesitate to employ those bloody means to sustain itself which other societies have used in the past when they found themselves in peril.

That the Socialist in America to-day is tolerated by the spokesmen and upholders of the existing order is not due to any kindness of heart inherent in American capitalism. Rather is it because of the fact that Socialism in this country has been so insignificant a factor that its full significance has not yet obtruded itself to any marked extent into the industrial or intellectual life of the nation.

Now, however, that the international movement toward working class emancipation has assumed some degree of importance in America, certain capitalist journals, more keen in insight and daring in scope than others, have begun to sound a note of alarm, which is intended to arouse the whole of capitalism to the imminence of the "red peril." The cold tone of murderous hostility which these newspapers assume toward Socialists is enough to strike a chill of terror to the hearts of those who have entered the movement without taking into consideration all the possible consequences of their breach with established society.

Perhaps the most clearly class-conscious, most scientific and murderous upholder of capitalism in the United States to-day is the Chicago "Chronicle." In the course of a recent diatribe against Socialism, under the caption of "Nip Revolution in the Bud," in which the usual reference is made to the Chicago anarchist riot of 1886, that paper uses the following language:

"There is not a journalistic, clerical, sociological or educational Socialist in the country to-day who does not hold that the Chicago murderers were unjustly punished."

"If men who in Chicago preached assassination and arson and pillage and revolution for years, and who finally saw their doctrines bear fruit, were unjustly punished then, of course, it must be unjust now to interfere with men similarly actuated."

"The only way to discourage the practices of anarchy in this country is to discourage the fine people who are preaching and practicing the rudiments of anarchy."

"American Socialists are revolutionists. They know that they are revolutionists. It is high time that other people should appreciate the fact."

The above four paragraphs constitute a prophecy, couched in unmistakable language, of the attitude the capitalist class is drifting toward, and that it will assume when at last it finds itself confronted with the historic movement of the working class. It means that the master class, once aroused to the danger of the situation, will exterminate first, if it dares, and cogitate on the morality of the act afterward. It means that the class war, in its ultimate aspect, will be war to the death, in which—strange anomaly—the assailed side will cry "No quarter!"

If they dare, when the time comes, the upholders of old society will blot out with a dab of crimson the revolution against wage slavery. If the Chicago "Chronicle," even now, could have its way every Socialist writer and soap-box orator in the land would, between the setting and the rising of a sun, have their lips sealed forever against further protestation.

If they dare, in a not far distant future, the capitalist class will, by the inauguration of an era of terrorism, attempt to check the growing movement of Socialism and "nip the revolution in the bud."

Whether the capitalist class dares to bury its talons in the growing child of the Socialist movement in the manner desired by the Chicago "Chronicle" entirely depends upon the power and scope of the movement itself. If the movement is too big to be vulnerable by such vicious policy, or so menacing that such acts might precipitate a crisis which would overwhelm the capitalist class, then the masters will retreat from their position.

And in this connection a warning, which is a necessary corollary of the above, must be again sounded to Socialists. Undoubtedly, the capitalist class will seek to goad the Socialists to acts of anger and hastiness. The success or the failure of the scheme depends upon the unsoundness or the soundness of Socialist propaganda. The number of Paris Communes which remain to be enacted before the working class conquers political power depends on how well the masses have been drilled in the knowledge of the issue before them.

This to every comrade in the class war throughout the land: Agitate, educate, organize, until you have made the Socialist movement so firm, so large and so self-contained in knowledge that all efforts to nip, stultify, corrupt or intimidate it with terrorism will be in vain.

The "Situations Wanted" columns in the advertising sections of the daily newspapers are beginning to grow. This is due to the fact that those who want situations are also growing (in numbers).



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Damn those workmen. They are always striking. Always up to some mischief.

UNCLE SAM—Do you imagine they strike for the fun of it?

B. J.—It does look that way sometimes to me; although I know that they don't do it for the fun of it. The fools imagine they can gain by it.

U. S.—I admit they are often—

B. J.—Often? Usually, always in error.

U. S.—Even if they were so, the blame is not theirs.

B. J.—Whose is the blame? Mine, I suppose?

U. S.—Yours sometimes. Others' other times. The blame, in short, lies primarily with you capitalists; if anybody is the fool it is you people; and if anybody is to be damned it should be you, the capitalists.

B. J.—Why, we do everything we can to prevent strikes.

U. S.—Sometimes you do, but sometimes you don't. You know well that when you want to break a contract, or when you want to stop work because your supply of goods is too large you simply instigate a strike. You get the labor fakir whom you keep in your pay to prod the men, and a strike follows. Whose is the blame?

B. J.—Well, that is an exceptional case. As a rule, it don't come that way.

U. S.—If it don't come that way exactly it comes virtually that way.

B. J.—All the other strikes proceed from the stupidity of the men.

U. S.—I have shown you, in the instance quoted that the strike proceeded from you in fact. Now take this other instance. You keep the labor fakir in your pay to prevent Socialist agitation from entering the union. Socialist agitation would teach the workers how little there is in strikes, "pure and simple." Being kept away from information, and by your doing, whose is the blame if your workers act ignorantly?

(U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him by the collar and the seat of the pants, and gives him a kick that sends him flying.)

Judge Grosseup started the world a few months ago with a speech on trusts that indicated a knowledge of Socialism and a leaning in its direction. The world has been again startled by the same Judge, but in a contrary manner. This time Judge Grosseup believes in national supervision of corporations as a necessity to restore the property that is passing into the hands of the few to "the people." This means of course that the Judge seeks to escape the logic of his former speech in reaction. This is typical of the capitalist with "a tendency." Deterred by his class interests from pronouncing in favor of Socialism, he wishes to avoid the inevitable by advocating the futile and impossible. Such men may go back, but society always advances, taking them with it.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch states that "notification was received by the operators from Coal Commissioner Chas. P. Beil that the sliding scale advance to mine workers for September would be 6 per cent. This increase will continue, it is expected, until next April."

"The men will now receive an increase of 16 per cent. over the wages paid in April, 1902."

This at first glance appears to be very favorable to the miners, but the favorable appearance disappears when it is recalled that the miners are being laid off by the thousands, and their rent, powder, railroad fares, and other necessities have been advanced since the strike settlement. That 16 per cent. increase is more nominal than real.

The union men who hissed the name of Gompers in Indianapolis should go a step further and join the army of Socialist Labor Party men who are utterly opposed to this fakir of fakirs.

The wages of 30,000 iron puddlers will be reduced 50 cents per ton on November 1. This is a reduction of 8 per cent. What industry will be next to prove that "prosperity is permanent" and "all past experiences don't count?"

Dun's weekly review admits that there is "some contraction in trade." This is refreshing, after the various attempts to make it appear that the trouble is in Wall street only.

Twenty lawsuits will be one of the outcomes of the Shipbuilding Trust proceedings. This will accentuate the rotten disclosures twentyfold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, leaving their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

LOCAL MANSFIELD "SOCIALIST" PARTY PERMITS MEMBER TO ACCEPT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—We are continually advised by the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, that the S. L. P. would do better work if it would fight the enemy in the capitalist parties and let them alone. "Socialists should not fight one another," say they, "for they all have the same end in view." Our leader, "The Difference," is a thorn in their side and some of their speakers attempt to prejudice the audience against reading it, as one speaker did in this city, when the S. L. P. comrades distributed at their meeting by first advising all to read it, with a sarcastic effort, and their calling attention to the fact that it did not bear the pure and simple label.

While the S. L. P. understands that we have the capitalist class to fight, we understand that that class in numbers is very insignificant, but by virtue of its strategic position on the economic field, as well as on the political—both owning the means of production and being in possession of the government—it is enabled to, as yet, combat the great army of the working class.

The S. L. P. knows also that in attacking and exposing this gang of crooks and fakirs called the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, it is attacking a prop in the very citadel of capitalism and the capitalist class.

The fakirs and leaders of this so-called "Socialist Party" should understand that some people have eyes and intelligence to comprehend them, as well as some historic knowledge of the tactics of the ruling powers, and that the tactics used by the present powers are not new to the student of history.

Our leader, "The Difference," while it exposes some of the "Socialist" crookedness that came under the observation of the comrades at such points and economic centers, as more readily from a basis for a bona fide labor movement, and are quoted in this leaflet, yet this leaflet undoubtedly does not begin to expose this gang of agents of the capitalist army bearing the banner of socialism and exploiting the most sacred feelings of the Proletarian class for the money they can get out of it.

It is the duty of every comrade, when he or she learns of the crooked work of this "Socialist" party, to report it, and thereby throw a life line to the honest rank and file.

I, therefore, wish, by this letter to inform the readers of The People that more than a fusion is reliably reported to me, the facts of which I have not seen reported by any correspondent, which are this: A member of Local Mansfield, State of Ohio, by the name of C. K. Hershey, a Tom Johnson man, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Representative.

I am informed that action was brought in that local to expel this worthy, but the action failed, a majority not being in favor of expulsion; and, of course, it would not do for a state or National committee to act—that would be "tyrannical, De Leonistic tactics."

On with the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. I.

Oscar Freer.
Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12.

MINERS COERCED BY LABOR FAKIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In order to let the comrades of the country know that the labor fakir is very busy in this out of the way little village, I will relate this story:

One day last month I and my boy were sinking an airshaft in the middle of the woods, about a mile away from the drift and to our surprise we received that morning a visit from the labor fakir, Mr. Thos. Rowland, vice-president of Sub. Dist. No. 7, United Mine Workers of America. On asking the business of his visit I was informed that he (the fakir) had come there for the purpose of getting me to sign the check-off system. I blankly refused to do so and called into him, but he had to go home for dinner.

Three days later I was again called upon, but this time it was by two men, representing the bank committee and the boss, and asked to sign or to pay the check-off without signing. Still I refused.

The committee then told the boss that they would quit work unless I was discharged; so I was discharged and the men went to work.

After the committee left the boss came to me and told me to kindly settle with those men and continue at work. The next day I consulted a lawyer and related my case and he said suit could be brought for conspiracy, and for some very important reason requested me to continue at work and pay the check-off under protest to the operator, who shall keep the money until the case is settled (if possible I will take it to court). There ended the trouble with me, but that was not the end of the fakir's design.

Last Friday, owing to an accident, our driver was delayed by some rock falling on the road, and, in order to warm ourselves, we all (about ten men), went to the blacksmith shop.

While sitting our dinner we saw a buggy approaching and who do you think

it contained? The buggy was occupied by two labor fakirs: Mr. Patrick J. Drain, president of Sub. Dist. No. 7, Democratic ward heeler, and Mr. Thos. Rowland, vice-president of Sub. Dist. No. 7.

I inquired from those with me in the shop what was the matter? Nobody knew.

Waiting a little longer we found out the trouble and this is it. There was a man named Harry Harper working in the mine who had a big family. His store bill overran his income.

When the committee called for the check-off money there was none there for them; and the committee, not knowing what to do in this case called on the sub. district fakir for advice and they got it.

After nominating four miners for chairman of the meeting, they succeeded in getting one and he introduced Mr. Drain, who showed all the beauties and strength of the organization, but never turning to look at the other side of the picture, and everything was smooth sailing.

We were all denounced as persons having lost their manhood, for not paying the check-off to this beautiful organization.

At this point, Mr. Harper asked the fakir what he could do in his case. Then came the rub. The fakir recited the vow taken by all to U. W. of A.; and said that that ought to be conclusive; and instructed Mr. Harper to tell the operator that the union must have the money, or else there would be some trouble.

That finished Mr. Fakir's story. I then asked for the floor and sailed into the fakir in good style and showed the miners that the only way that Mr. Harper could pay the union was by pinching the bellies of his wife and children and himself, and go barefooted. I also showed them that if we were to go by the instruction of Mr. Drain, the fakir, we would not be long in having another Hazelton shooting; because the fakir said that if some of our miners were in the Barnesboro, Cambria County District, the men would be hooted out by the miners of that district.

But on this point hear a sucker of the fakir's came to his assistance, by howling "No casting up;" and the chairman adjourned the meeting, thus ending one of the most tyrannical actions of an organization ever known to me.

Miners, you and your family should eat less, and go barefooted, that you may be able to pay the check-off for Mitchell to dine in New York.

When shall the miners see light and throw the labor fakirs, the dirtiest set of men known, overboard for ever?

Yours for emancipation,
Louis Marlen.
Brisbin, Clearfield Co., Oct. 12.

PIERSON'S BIG WIG IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—With the assistance of Comrades Jennings, Goss, Stevens, and others, I succeeded in getting eighty-seven subs, eighty-one of these are for the Weekly People, in this city during the past week.

Last Friday (Oct. 9), I went to Belleville, Ill., on invitation from Comrade Goss. We canvassed the town and did exceedingly well. At the street meeting that night we had a good crowd. At the close I announced the papers and books we had on hand, and called upon the comrades present to go among the crowd and sell same. We were getting along nicely with the sale, when along comes an arm of the capitalist law, and, in a commanding voice, asked Comrade Andrews where his license was to sell books, and when the comrade told him it wasn't necessary to have any, he was placed under arrest and taken before the police officials at the police station.

I arrived there in time to tell these capitalist hirelings that our purpose in holding the meeting and selling books was to teach the workingmen Socialism, and to educate them, and that I didn't know of any law that prohibited anyone from doing these things.

The comrade was released, but was told that if he or any of the other comrades was caught again selling books without a license or permit arrest would follow.

I gave them to understand before leaving that the S. L. P. was willing and ready at all times to fight for its rights and it would do so in this case.

We left the station with a crowd of about thirty following. I mounted the box again and was cheered to the echo. It did not take me long to convince those present that the capitalist class, through their lackeys, are depriving workingmen of their rights, not only to sell books, but that they had taken their right to life, and that the only way this could be changed would be for the working class to get together and vote for the S. L. P., the only political party for and by the working class. This ended the meeting.

Last night (Saturday) we held a large meeting over in St. Louis, some twenty comrades or more attending. Comrades Poppling, Bilbarrow, Cox and myself addressed the crowd. Forty-four books were sold and seven subscriptions taken. It was the most successful out-door meeting I ever attended.

The Missouri S. E. C. has decided to engage me for four weeks, after I am through in this State. I shall start from St. Louis and work west to Kansas City. They have not decided just yet what towns I am to canvass. However, I will let The People readers know in due time.

In conclusion, will say that Kangaroo Dalks when challenged by me to debate "The Difference" did just as I

expected he would do; he showed the white feather, and as a result of his cowardice there was no debate.

Yours for the cause,
Charles Pierson.
East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 11.

CHEERING NEWS FROM LOS ANGELES.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Yesterday afternoon (Sunday, Oct. 4) Section Los Angeles County held a well-attended and enthusiastic special meeting. The Organizer called the meeting to order, and Comrade A. Weinberg was elected chairman and George Anderson secretary.

The Organizer then stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the best ways and means of doing propaganda, to advance the circulation of our official organ, The Daily and Weekly People, and finally to make an effort to once for all get the debt on The Daily People plant paid off.

Several late circulars from The People management and the Finance Committee were then read, dealing with the new plan of propaganda by distributing leaflets and sample copies of The People and canvassing for subscribers.

Several letters were also read from the National Secretary, showing the progress made during the last year. The figures given in these letters were exceedingly encouraging and were received by the comrades present with intense satisfaction.

A number of comrades then spoke on the necessity of removing this obstacle in our way (the debt on our printing plant) as soon as possible, and the duties of the comrades to distribute literature and secure subscribers for The Weekly and Monthly People. It was urged that all comrades who possibly can take certificates do so, and that all of the comrades buy some of the pre-paid subscription blanks and sell them to workmen with whom they come in contact.

The speakers and all the comrades present were unanimous in declaring their satisfaction with the work of our national officers and their appreciation of the prompt action taken by our comrades of Section New York at the meeting held on September 20.

A motion was carried to take up a collection on the spot and send the same as a donation to The Daily People to help pay off the debt on the plant, and to show the comrades in the East that we, the revolutionary wage slaves out here in the far West, will stand by them and do our share.

Sixty dollars in cash was then collected for a donation, eight Daily People certificates, at \$20 each, were sold, of which seven were paid for at once, amounting to \$140, the remaining one to be paid for during this month, and twenty-four prepaid subscription blanks for The Weekly People were sold and paid for.

Besides this, several comrades pledged to pay one day's wages during this month to the one-day-wage fund. We have to-day sent on the cash (\$200).

It was then moved and carried to elect a committee to draw up a letter to be sent to the various sections of the S. L. P. in the country, with a view of removing entirely the remaining debt on The Daily People plant at the earliest possible date.

We consider the meeting a most successful one, and the comrades of Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P., herewith wish to send a word of cheer to our comrades throughout the country and to extend a hand of comradeship to all the militants in the revolutionary army of wage workers—the S. L. P.

H. Norman, Organizer.
Geo. Anderson, Secretary Pro Tem.
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5, 1903.

KEEP RIGHT ON YOUR PRESENT COURSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I desire to put a question before the members of the Socialist Labor Party to get their opinion as to how far a candidate is permitted to explain, in a speech before an audience, what his policy will be if elected to a state office, or any other office in the gift of the people.

I am at the present time a candidate for attorney general on the S. L. P. ticket. I have made several speeches this fall, and on different occasions I referred to the office I was running for. I stated that if I was elected to office all my actions while in that office would be toward the direction of bettering the conditions of the working class; that I would always be found on the side of the class that put me there.

I further stated that while acting in the capacity of attorney general I would recognize no right of the capitalist class in so far as their material interest came in conflict with the material interest of the working class, which the working class is bound to respect. I further stated that the working class, guided by an intelligent organization, such as the S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A., can not and would not do a wrong.

I also stated that if John Goerke of Cleveland is elected governor he would not use the militia against strikers, as it was and is used by the capitalist class; but, on the contrary, he would use the militia in the interest of the working class wherever and whenever he saw the capitalist class using force to degrade the conditions of the working class.

For making these remarks I have been severely criticized, and it came to me through a third person that a member of Section Cleveland disagreed with these remarks. But this Cleveland comrade, I understand, got his information from a Chicago Kangaroo (Wokaki by name) with whom I debated at

a street meeting while he was sojourning in Columbus, and who left the meeting a defeated man.

The question now is up to the comrades of the S. L. P. Am I right or wrong?

If right, I am glad I have not misunderstood the S. L. P.; if wrong, I am open for conviction and want to be corrected. Honest men need not be whipped behind their backs, and self-respecting men will not lash a man behind his back.

In closing, will say to all my enemies (and, for some reasons, I have good cause to complain, and why I have these enemies I am at a loss to know), in a cause like this success is everything. Success will never crown our efforts unless we are fair and willing to concede that honest men will sometimes make mistakes, and that sometimes even the accuser might be mistaken himself.

Otto Steinhoff.
Columbus, O., Oct. 5, 1903.

WHY HE LIKES THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—I wish to tell you that I have been reading The Weekly People more or less for about three years, and have profited much thereby. The history of current events as chronicled and criticized in The People is the best educational course for the student of Socialism that I know of. The definite clearness and exactness with which the workers' position is defined is the feature that I like so much about the paper (it has other peculiarities that I don't like so much).

Wishing success to the S. L. P., I remain,
D. A. Gillicie.
Tintenbar, New South Wales, Australia, Aug. 21.

LOUISVILLE "LABOR" DAY AFTER-MATH.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Having read in The People some interesting reports of various recent "Labor" Day celebrations in different parts of the country, we deem it necessary to also give the experience of Louisville's pure and simple dupes in this respect.

For a number of years the local Central Labor Union annually held a parade, followed by a picnic; however, this year a radical change was inaugurated.

McGill and Peitz (the fakir twins), having failed last year in their political schemes to sandbag the Democratic party, concluded that something must be done to again put them on the high road to prosperity. They had heard of other cities where "horganized" labor built big "Labor Temples," (where pure and simple dupes in harmony paying no rent until a receiver took charge of the Temple). Why therefore, could not Louisville do the same?

This idea once taken root was immediately put in action, all the unions in town were visited by a committee, and in glowing terms there was pictured before their enchanted vision a "Grand Labor Temple."

"All we need," said Peitz, "is \$30,000 as a starter, which we can easily make by giving a grand carnival, just like the Elks gave two years ago."

The dupes were easily enthused, for to them the power of organized labor seems unlimited, and as the "public" usually expresses, "sympathy" and "admiration" for the noble wagers of the craft struggle in the daily press, surely it would also visit the carnival in countless numbers.

Posters were gotten out, advertisements inserted in all the papers, announcing as the beginning of the carnival Labor Day, to continue two weeks. After Labor Day came Elks Day, Red Men's Day, German Day, Irish Day, Woodmen Day, etc., and last but not least Militia Day. The militia had to be present to show the dupes a sham battle, so they could take observations for future days, strike days, for instance?

Well, in spite all the cringing and crawling, and fawning before our great "business" public, the carnival was a dismal failure, the committee failing to report to date, although it has already leaked out that they are about \$2,000 "in the hole," or in the fakir's pockets?

Several of the fakirs have openly accused each other of stealing, and Joe Bradburn, the United Labor party candidate for Congress last year, has been accused of hiring scab workmen at the carnival.

The committee has no kick coming, however, as President Moore of the Central body works for the Rhodes Burford Furniture Co., which company handles all scab furniture.

When the secretary of the local Woodworkers' Union called at this furniture store to tackle Moore about his employers, Moore knocked him down and jumped all over him.

McGill knew long ago that this is a scab firm. However, he got a big advertisement from the company in his "Journal for Labor Fakirs," and so every thing is O. K.

The Hydraulic Brick Company has just sued the local Bricklayers' Union for damages, charging conspiracy, as the bricklayer's refusal to handle the company's bricks. We are informed that there is really no important grievance against the company, but rather that the union is used by the small bosses to hurt their large competitor.

And so the sham fights go on, the ignorant dupes used as eggheads in the hands of conflicting capitalists, thereby remaining devoid of all class feeling which is necessary to their own interests.

The S. L. P. alone continues the fight undisturbed by the cry of "Union Wrecker," from the crafty fakir or the deluded

dupe alike, for its members are thoroughly aware of the importance of the struggle and the necessity of uncompromising action.

Our petition lists were filed with the Secretary of State last week, so the few remaining weeks before election must be utilized as much as possible by the spreading of our literature, of which we have plenty on hand.

Since we have decided to purchase a large number of prepaid subscription blanks to The Weekly People, you can now look for a good increase in the number of Louisville subscribers.

Fraternally,
Press Committee.
Section Louisville, Ky.

IRISHMEN AND THE SOCIALIST.

The following letters from the New York Sun of the 7th and 9th inst. respectively, speaks for themselves:

Irish Socialists.
"To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The notion of our professional politicians that there is no such thing as an Irish Socialist seems about to be disproved. James Connolly, otherwise called 'Comrade' Connolly, is coming, if he has not already come, as is authoritatively announced by Michael Rafferty, secretary of the Irish Socialist organization in Dublin.

"Until a short time ago there was no Socialist party in Ireland, but now there are two—the Irish Socialist Republican party, of which Comrade Connolly is the spokesman, and the Irish Socialist party, a rival organization, in Dublin. In the United States all efforts to enlist Irishmen or men of Irish ancestry in the Socialist party have failed. They have shown themselves indifferent to the spread, acceptance or support of Socialist 'ideas.' In neighborhoods where they are numerous the Socialist vote is small.

"East Side.

"New York, Oct. 5."

Irishmen in the Socialist Movement.

"To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Once before, about ten months ago, I had occasion to dissent from a letter in The Sun, from an Oriental East Side source, on Socialism. This morning's Sun has a letter signed 'East Side,' New York, under the caption 'Irish Socialists,' which again sets my pen a-going in opposition. This 'East Side's' letter draws no less upon his imagination than the East Side author of the first letter.

"Referring to James Connolly, who has just arrived from Ireland, and who joined the ranks of the Socialist Labor party, 'East Side' says: 'In the United States all efforts to enlist Irishmen or men of Irish ancestry in the Socialist movement have failed.'

"Here again facts are mightier than fiction—as I showed in the instance of the previous 'East Side' letter. From the official reports of the Socialist Labor party for New York city and vicinity alone I gather at random the following names of Irishmen whom the Socialist movement has not 'failed' to enlist in its ranks:

"Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Hugh O'Donnell, Patrick Quinlan, John J. Murphy, Jerry O'Fihelly, W. J. Fitzgerald, James Kavanagh, Patrick Twomey, F. B. Sullivan, J. J. Kinnealy, William McCormick, Ed. Farley, James J. Hanlon, Joseph Brennan, John J. Walsh, Robert Downs, James Dunn, Joseph Reilly, William McGuinness, Pat Walsh, John Slevin, Thomas Powell, Pat Cox, Nick Murphy, Michael T. Berry, Thomas F. Brennan, Francis A. Walsh, John A. Henly, Michael Tracey, John C. Foley, Joseph H. Sweeney, Patrick Troy, etc.

"As a matter of fact, in the membership of the Socialist Labor party organization native-born rank first, with the Irish a close second, in point of numbers.

"Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 7."

THE CHICAGO PRESSROOM WAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The following copy of an Associated Press dispatch, as published in a local sheet, requires a little explanation: "Union on Guard Against Union."

(By Associated Press.)
"Chicago, Oct. 13.—Armed with revolvers and sworn as deputy marshals, 30 union pressmen employed in the printing plant of R. R. Donnelly and Sons Company are guarding the building against the attack from striking members of Franklin Union of Press Feders.

"The armed deputies are regular union employees of the company, all of them members of local No. 3 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. Beside them work non-union men and girls who have replaced the members of Franklin Union now on strike.

"It is union against union, and though no serious trouble has occurred, the precaution has been taken because of threats that have been made by Franklin Union members."

The Franklin Union is trying to enforce a higher wage scale and, as they have an independent organization, they are not receiving the support of the union (?) pressmen. Mr. Martin P. Higgins, the president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union was in Chicago a week ago and addressed the feeders, suggesting that they abide by the decision of the pressmen, who have an agreement with the "boss printers" to arbitrate all questions that may arise in pressrooms, but the Franklin Union don't want any of it.

The reason for the pressmen being so willing to serve as deputy marshals is that they have been compelled to submit to any demand the feeders ever made

upon them, because they have had control of this branch of industry for years and as some of the feeders are capable of holding their jobs they have humbly submitted, but now they have a chance to get revenge and are going to use this fight of the feeders as a club to beat them and organize another union under the jurisdiction of the I. P. P. & A. U. so that the dues may help to pay Higgins' salary, which was put on the pay roll two years ago at \$1,800 per year.

This is the man who said "He would use a white-washed rat as a stepping stone to benefit (?) the pressmen."

"On Onlooker."

Sandusky, O., Oct. 13.

ORDINANCES ABRIDGING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, DON'T GO.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The village authorities have republished an old ordinance passed 1884, forbidding the holding of open-air meetings on the public streets. Of course, this was aimed at us. We did not worry much while the police were digging for the old ordinance. We sent for a new platform; then we decided to hold an open-air meeting, and notified the police to this effect. Result: An open-air meeting will be held Saturday, Oct. 17, on the corner of Central avenue and Division street. We sent to New York for a speaker, and expect either Rathkopf or Jager.

Chas. Zolot.
Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 15.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Leaflets have been sent out from this office for the past week at the rate of 50,000 to 75,000 a day, going to all parts of the country. The sale of pamphlets and books also grows, showing that the comrades are pushing literature at their campaign meetings.

We hope to pass the million leaflet mark this campaign, and if the time between now and election is properly utilized that number will be exceeded.

One hundred thousand more of the leaflet "Some Things a Workingman Should Know"—the third edition in a month—is on the press. Since the comrades are now all hard at work pushing the party press, this leaflet is especially valuable in breaking the ice among workingmen. Every member should have a supply.

Fifty thousand leaflets of the Jewish translation of "The Difference" and 50,000 of the New York Municipal platform, in the same language, have been run off this week. The New York County Committee took 75,000 of them, and Brooklyn received a good share of the remainder.

LETTER-BOX Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents

D. C., NEW YORK.—Does The People state inaccuracies? You can confer no greater favor on this paper than to enlighten it on its errors. But you must come with facts, not sawdust.

M. T. B., LYNN, MASS.—Hunt up and read Edgar Allan Poe's story, "The Sphinx." It is short. Little insects close to one's nose seem big. Don't succumb to the optic and mental illusion.

M. M. S., CINCINNATI, O.—You are "burning." Discontent is not a creative, but it is a powerful propellant force. Discontent is to constructive thought what gunpowder is to the bullet—gives it motion and force. To-day, unfortunately, due mainly to the soporific effect of the pulpiter's admonition to be content in "the station God has placed you" (an admonition which they themselves are the first to break), the workingmen are "mainly wonderful" contented. There is dynamite enough in the gathering discontent to blow the country into shreds. The Socialist Labor Party seeks to control the dynamite so that construction and not destruction may be the issue.

T. L. S., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—(1) Mother Jones? She has fallen into innocuous desuetude. The force of her army has been added to the list of the farcicalities of the land.

(2) James F. Carey? He is now running for delegate of the Tobin union to the A. F. of L. convention.

J. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The male minors, below eighteen years of age, of an alien who becomes naturalized can vote on their father's papers. Such children need not take out their own citizen papers.

O. S., COLUMBUS, O.—The matter appeared in the daily of the 12th inst.

"VOTER," NEW YORK.—"The Difference" is being brought up to date. The "new and enlarged edition" will contain entries (1) of Messrs. Social Democrats Boudjianoff and Pollock getting out an injunction for an employer against his employees; (2) of the national committee of the so-called Socialist party repudiating its anti-fusion resolution; (3) of their man Kelly, in Marion, Ind., being financially interested in corporations, and voting accordingly; (4) of their Waltham, Mass., militia membership; etc., etc. The demand for that leaflet is enormous.

S. G., NEW YORK.—If by "Zionist" you mean a Jew who wishes, and believes it possible to restore the Jewish dominion in Palestine, then a Socialist may be a Zionist. He ought to know more history and its philosophy than to believe in such things, but ignorance on that branch of the subject need not bar out his Socialism.

If, however, by "Zionist" you understand a person who believes in the Jewish Messianic doctrine, such a person could not very well be a Socialist. The correct Messianic principle is purely economic.

"CONSTANT READER," NEW YORK.—The Almanac of Gotha gives

ALBANY COUNTY TICKET.
Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16.—At a convention of the Socialist Labor Party held here the following nominations were made for Albany County:

For Sheriff,
FREDERICK DUNNE, of Watervliet.
For Coroner,
JOSEPH PETERS, of Condon.
For Members of Assembly,
First District, HERMAN SCHRADER, of Albany.
Second District—J. M. COCHRAN, of Albany.
Fourth District—J. M. LONG, of Watervliet.

ALBANY, N. Y. CITY TICKET.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The following nominations were made at the city convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

For Mayor,
GEORGE ELZE.
For City Treasurer,
CHRISTIAN MAHL.
For Comptroller,
LOUIS FREDERICK.
For Assessor,
GOTTLIEB BRODRICK.

WATERVLIET NOMINATIONS.

Watervliet, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The city convention of the Socialist Labor Party has nominated the following ticket:

For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM SULLIVAN.
For Supervisors,
First District—O. P. LONG.
Second District—JOSEPH DUFFY.

SECTION WATERVLIET, N. Y.

The above Section has elected officers as follows: Organizer, P. J. Burke; financial secretary, W. Sullivan; recording and corresponding secretary, J. Norton; literary agent, George McCune. We also elected Com

TABULATED RESULT OF THE GENERAL VOTE

On the Proposition of Section Everett, Mass., to Amend the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party.

Sections.	Question 1		Question 2		Question 3	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Phoenix, Ariz.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Los Angeles, Cal.	33	33	33	33	33	33
Santa Clara County, Cal.	11	11	11	11	11	11
Members-at-Large in California	3	9	3	9	3	9
Denver, Colo.	19	19	19	19	19	19
Mesa County, Colo.	13	9	13	9	13	9
Teller County, Colo.	1	4	1	4	1	4
Members-at-Large in Colorado	3	1	2	1	2	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hartford, Conn.	1	30	1	30	1	30
New Britain, Conn.	8	8	8	8	8	8
New Haven, Conn.	17	17	17	17	17	17
Rochester, Conn.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Members-at-Large in Connecticut	5	5	5	5	5	5
Belleville, Ill.	4	1	4	1	4	1
Chicago, Ill.	12	12	11	11	11	11
Du Quoin, Ill.	2	2	2	2	2	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	3	3	3	3	3	3
Madison County, Ill.	12	12	12	12	12	12
Peoria, Ill.	9	9	9	9	9	9
Members-at-Large in Illinois	4	4	4	4	4	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	12	12	12	12	12	12
Marion, Ind.	1	6	1	6	1	6
Members-at-Large in Indiana	3	3	3	3	3	3
Members-at-Large in Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisville, Ky.	19	19	19	19	19	19
Paducah, Ky.	2	3	2	3	2	3
Members-at-Large in Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adams, Mass.	7	7	7	7	7	7
Boston, Mass.	1	33	1	33	1	33
Cambridge, Mass.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Everett, Mass.	12	12	12	12	12	12
Fall River, Mass.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lawrence, Mass.	11	11	11	11	11	11
Lowell, Mass.	2	3	2	3	2	3
Lynn, Mass.	23	23	23	23	23	23
Malden, Mass.	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Salem, Mass.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Somerville, Mass.	1	5	1	5	1	5
Woburn, Mass.	11	11	11	11	11	11
Worcester, Mass.	9	9	9	9	9	9
Members-at-Large in Massachusetts	5	5	5	5	5	5
Detroit, Mich.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Holland, Mich.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Members-at-Large in Michigan	5	5	5	5	5	5
St. Louis, Mo.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Kansas City, Mo.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Members-at-Large in Missouri	2	2	2	2	2	2
Henning, Minn.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	26	3	26	3	26
Red Wing, Minn.	3	3	3	3	3	3
St. Paul, Minn.	1	12	1	13	1	13
Winona, Minn.	7	7	7	7	7	7
Members-at-Large in Minnesota	2	6	2	6	2	6
Lincoln, Neb.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Essex County, N. J.	10	16	10	16	10	16
Hoboken, N. J.	6	11	6	11	6	11
Parsippany, N. J.	1	12	1	13	1	13
Union County, N. J.	1	9	1	9	1	9
Essex County, N. Y.	14	14	14	14	14	14
Monroe County, N. Y.	14	14	14	14	14	14
New York City	17	266	20	263	11	258
New York, Scandinavian	5	13	5	13	5	13
Onondaga County, N. Y.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Rensselaer County, N. Y.	11	11	11	11	11	11
Richmond County, N. Y.	9	9	9	9	9	9
Schenectady, N. Y.	2	14	2	14	2	14
Watervliet, N. Y.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Westchester County, N. Y.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Members-at-Large in New York	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cleveland, O.	58	58	58	58	58	58
Cincinnati, O.	7	7	7	7	7	7
Columbus, O.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Hamilton, O.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Members-at-Large in Ohio	1	3	1	3	1	3
Allegheny County, Pa.	18	18	18	18	18	18
Eric, Pa.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Members-at-Large in Pennsylvania	6	6	6	6	6	6
Providence, R. I.	9	10	9	10	9	10
Members-at-Large in Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Houston, Tex.	17	17	17	17	17	17
San Antonio, Tex.	1	10	1	10	1	10
Members-at-Large in Texas	3	3	3	3	3	3
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	8	1	8	1	8
Members-at-Large in Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1
Members-at-Large in Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Newport News, Va.	9	9	9	9	9	9
Richmond, Va.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rosario, Va.	8	8	8	8	8	8
Seattle, Wash.	28	28	28	28	28	28
Tacoma, Wash.	13	13	13	13	13	13
Milwaukee, Wis.	15	15	15	15	15	15
Superior, Wis.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Totals	126	1200	128	1199	119	1193

Note.—The questions voted upon were:

1. Shall Article 5, Section 7, Part K, be stricken out? (The said Part K orders the N. E. C. to call for nominations for delegates to represent the S. L. P. at the National Conventions of the S. T. & L. A.)
2. Shall Article 7, Section 6, be stricken out? (Said Article 7, Section 6, provides that the National organization of the S. T. & L. A. may be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by three fraternal delegates having the qualifications of regular Party delegates.)
3. Shall there be added to Article 2 a section (Section 21) to read: "There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization?"

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., called to order by the secretary, Comrade John H. Hagan, elected chairman of the session. Roll call showed Hagan, Berry, Coyle, Helberg, Enger, Chester, Young, and Greenman present; Neilson absent. Oldham excused. Records of previous meeting read, corrected and approved. Communications from Lowell, Holyoke, and National Secretary Kuhn received and acted upon under proper order of business.

Secretary reported that 136,000 of "The Difference" had been ordered from Labor News Co. Accepted as progress.

Healy benefit committee report, and same was turned over to special auditing committee, with instructions that when the committee report that the account be closed and the committee discharged.

Scandinavian Rickia committee report in full. Same is accepted and committee discharged.

Financial Secretary Coyle reports that sections have failed to carry out the orders of the S. E. C., and send in list of subscribers to The People. Ordered that the matter be referred to the Financial Secretary with full powers.

Agitation committee make report on

work done, and on state of organizer's fund, which was accepted.

Granville F. Lombard, of Rutland, was enrolled as member at large.

Comrade Berry reported on the work which he is doing in New Bedford, and the Cape District, and the same was accepted.

It was ordered that State Organizer Carroll be sent to Gardner, for three days, then to Adams, North Adams and Pittsfield, when he leaves Lawrence next Wednesday.

Comrades Stevens, Young and Enger elected committee to have full charge to prepare and revise the State document.

Adjourned.
M. T. Berry, Secretary Mass. S. E. C.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.

THE CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Addresses Members on Plans to Push Party Press Circulation in That State.
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 1903.

To the Members-at-Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in California.

Comrades: In order to make it easier for our members at large, friends and sympathizers, to advance the cause of Socialism and increase the circulation of the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, the Weekly and Monthly People,

the management of the paper has adopted a new plan by which it will be possible for all of our friends to do their share of the work which must be done, before we can hope to better our conditions as wage slaves. The plan is intended to set everybody in sympathy with our movement who possibly can spare a few hours to work, spreading our literature and getting subscriptions for the Weekly and Monthly People.

By getting our paper into the hands of the wage workers in this state a two-fold purpose will be served. First: It will make new converts and new workers for the party. Second: It will strengthen our press by giving it a larger circulation and placing it in a better financial condition.

You all realize the imperative necessity of extending the circulation of The People, and we will explain how every one of you can help in this work.

(a) The Party, through its literary agency, The Labor News Co., has issued a new leaflet entitled "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," of which you will find a copy enclosed. The State Executive Committee will supply you free of charge, with as many copies of this leaflet as you can properly distribute. We are prepared to fill your orders on short notice, be they large or small.

(b) The People management has prepared a form of prepaid subscription blank, distinct in color and print, which the S. E. C. will sell to any of our members or friends for 25 cents each.

These subscription blanks will entitle the buyer to a six months' subscription to The Weekly People. This will make it much easier for everybody to get subscribers for the paper, by buying a number of these blanks and selling them again to any body who may wish to subscribe.

Now then, the work to be done is this: First distribute copies of the enclosed and other leaflets, which will introduce our party press. At the same time, or later on, distribute sample copies of The Weekly People. Then go over your field once more and canvass for subscribers, selling the prepaid blanks above mentioned.

To help our workers, the S. E. C. will supply them with a limited number of sample copies of The Weekly and Monthly People, for a number of weeks, free of charge, and such comrades as will actually work hard and make a regular canvass for our press, we will recommend to The People management, who will then issue in their name "a canvasser's card," clothing them with due authority as canvassers for The People.

Now, comrades and friends, you will understand the proposition. We want you to send in your orders for leaflets and subscription blanks, the latter will be sent for cash only.

We have a large supply of leaflets on many different subjects, and we shall be glad to send you bundles of the one herewith enclosed, or any other, free of cost, provided you will distribute them. You may order the leaflets and subscription blanks, direct from the S. E. C., or from Comrade J. A. Roulston, 305 Larkin street, San Francisco.

"Comrades, let us all take a new hold. The plan as outlined in this letter will not cost you a cent, only a little work, so let us all pitch in and double the circulation of the only true Socialist paper in the country.

Awaiting your orders for literature, we remain, fraternally yours,
California State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.
Geo. Anderson, Secretary.
205 1-2 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Meeting of Missouri State Committee held Monday evening, Oct. 12, at headquarters, 307 1-2 Pine street. Billsbarrow in the chair. Present, Poelling, Billsbarrow, Dieckman and Hager. Absent without excuse, Grupp, Graber and Wiperman. Minutes approved as read.

Communication from national secretary acknowledging receipt of money order and about sample copies of The People.

From a member at large at Minden Mines, voting for Walsh, as a member of the N. E. C.

From State Organizer Vaughn about successful meetings at Kansas City and St. Joseph; also about literature sold. Vaughn also reports holding good meetings at Sedalia.

From Washington State Committee about Daily People Loan certificates. Placed on file. It was decided to engage Comrade Pierson for four or five weeks to canvass subs for the People at Moberly, Sedalia, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Secretary reports having received official manual of the State of Missouri.

Poelling,
Rec. Sec. Pro. Tem.

NEW JERSEY SECTIONS, ATTENTION!

Notice to the several Sections S. L. P. in New Jersey: You are hereby notified to nominate candidates for delegates to the S. T. & L. A., as there are two vacancies.

Nominations must be made by Nov. 1, and sent to George P. Herrschaft, Secretary, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW JERSEY'S \$425 FUND.

The following amounts have been paid to the New Jersey State Executive to \$425 Daily People fund, proposed by the Washington S. E. C.:

Section Passaic, \$137.50; Section North Hudson, \$48.82; Section South Hudson, \$31.33; Section Hoboken, \$37.34; Section Union County, \$25.00. Total, \$161.24.
Wm. Thummetel, Treas.,
N. J. State Com.

COLORADO AGITATION FUND.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of contributions to the State Agitation Fund as follows:

Previously acknowledged, \$205.35; B. M. Hurwitz, Black Hawk, \$5; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mount, \$2; John Olsen, Denver, 90 cents; Carl Starkenberg, Denver, \$10; Robert Holbweg, Denver, \$2.50; Chas. Letcher, Denver, \$2; R. P. Reimann, Denver, \$5; Chas. H. Chase, Denver, \$50; Stephen Bailey, Delta, \$8; W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs, \$5; Alfred Lampe, Salida, \$5; Wm. Miller, Pueblo, \$2; Wm. Jurgens, Pueblo, \$1; Joe Frank, Pueblo, \$1; Simon Cashmaker, Pueblo, \$2; W. B. Lazaro, Pueblo, 50 cents; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, \$1; Ed. Keenan, Lafayette, \$4.25; Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, \$1; Section Mesa County, Grand Junction, \$12; Nels Anderson, Gladstone, \$5; account of balance Defense Committee, Storkenberg free speech case, \$35.20; H. J. Brimble, Florence, \$1.50; total, \$367.20.

Kindly make future remittances to Carl Demms, who will act as State Secretary during my absence from Colorado.

Chas. H. Chase,
State Sec'y S. L. P.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 15.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901. Previously acknowledged, \$7,810.17; Sec. Red Wing, Minn., \$3; August Kessler, Albany, N. Y., \$1; F. H. College Point, N. Y., \$1; O. Barthel, City, \$5; O. J. Hughes, City, \$5; J. W. Holden, New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Supocena fee in case of P. Fiebigler against the S. L. P., per H. K., \$1; Frank Zierer, Newark, N. J., \$1; F. Belzner, Newark, N. J., \$1; J. Balsh, Newark, N. J., \$1; H. Mull, Newark, N. J., 50 cents; H. Hartung, Newark, N. J., \$1; P. C. Burgholz, Newark, N. J., \$1; Peter Peterson, St. Paul, Minn., \$1.50. Total, \$7,834.17.

BOSTON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

To Be Addressed by James Connolly, Under the Auspices of Massachusetts S. E. C.

Friday evening, October 23, Merrimac square, West End; Saturday evening, Oct. 24, Woburn, Mass.; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, Worcester, Mass.; Monday evening, Oct. 26, Andrews square, South Boston; Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, Central square, East Boston; Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, Castle square; Thursday evening, Oct. 29, Lynn, Mass.; Friday evening, Oct. 30, Hayes square, Charlestown District; Saturday evening, Oct. 31, Castle square; Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, Worcester, Mass.; Monday evening, Nov. 2, Roxbury Crossing.

MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Friday, Oct. 23—Columbia avenue and Twenty-third street. Campbell and Alexander. Chairman, A. Mullen.

Saturday, Oct. 24—Lancaster avenue and Fortieth street. Seidel and Alexander. Chairman, Mullen.

Front and Dauphin. Pahder, Campbell and Woodley. Chairman, Durner.

Wednesday, Oct. 28—Broad and Columbia avenue. Campbell, Alexander and Woodly. Chairman, Durner.

Friday, Oct. 30, Twenty-third and Columbia avenue. Campbell, Alexander and Woodly. Chairman, Mullen.

Saturday, Oct. 31, Lancaster and Fortieth street. Pahder, Campbell and Woodly. Chairman, Mullen.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY MEETINGS.

New Rochelle.

Saturday, Oct. 24—On the corner of Main and Mechanic streets. Henry Jager will address this meeting.

Portchester.

Saturday, Oct. 24—At the Band Stand. H. A. Santee, of New York, will be the principal speaker.

Meetings will open at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp. Readers of The People are especially invited to be present.

J. Fischman,
Sec'y Westchester County Committee.

RENSSELAER MASS MEETING.

Branch Rensselaer will hold a mass meeting Friday evening, Oct. 23, at Broadway and Second avenue. The speakers will be James J. Cochran and Frank E. Passiano. It is up to the members of the branch to make it a success.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN HOBOKEN.

Friday, Oct. 23—Washington street, corner Fourth; Garden street, corner Third.

Saturday, Oct. 24—Washington street, corner Eleventh; Washington street, corner Sixth.

WEST HOBOKEN.

Open-air meeting, Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at the corner of Spring street and Monastery street. Frank Campbell will speak.

SOUTH HUDSON MEETINGS.

Oct. 23—Five Corners.
Oct. 24—Park and Grove streets.
Chas. Gerald, Organizer.

DETROIT'S FESTIVAL AND BALL.

The annual campaign festival and ball of Section Detroit, Mich., will be held at Felt's Hall, 409 High street, East, intersection Gratiot and Ripelle streets, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24. Tickets, 10 cents; 25 cents at the door.

All readers of The People and all sympathizers of the party, as well as all comrades, should not fail to attend.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, FOR COLIC, FOR SCALDS, FOR BRUISES, FOR CHILDS, FOR THE GUMS, ALWAYS ALL PAIN, CHILDREN WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for COLIC, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN EVERY PART of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
(AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.)
Beware of cheap imitations.

"WISE" "SOCIALISTS"

THOSE OF RICHMOND, VA., DISPLAY LACK OF POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Nominate for Office for Which There Is No Election, and Put Up Twice the Number of Nominees for Offices to Be Filled—Only Show Sense When They Imitate S. L. P.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—The recent attempt of the "Socialist" party in Lowell, Mass., to trade on our Comrade Carroll's reputation as an able campaigner and exponent of Socialist principles, by trotting out as their candidate for public office a person bearing the same name, is a species of tactics not unlike what our local aggregation of Kangs are employing.

At every agitation meeting held by Section Richmond the speaker has laid emphasis on the radical difference between the S. L. P. and the so-called "Socialist" party, and in doing so has thoroughly explained the methods and tactics of the S. L. P., whereby our movement fortifies itself against the machinations of crooks and traitors who may worm their way into our ranks. On several occasions the question has been